

WEATHER FORECAST:

Tomorrow: Fair.

THE EVENING NEWS.

TEMPERATURE TODAY:

At 3 p. m., 80 degrees.

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

VOLUME 3

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1906

NUMBER 48



PROGRESSIVENESS IN GOOD CLOTHES BUILDING

CONSIDERED FROM THE CUSTOMER'S STANDPOINT

Take the man who now pays \$20 for a suit, though his limit used to be \$15. He looks better in the newer garments, and he knows it. Show him a suit for \$20 five years ago and he would laugh at the WORKMANSHIP. Neither the fit nor the tailoring would satisfy him today. Verily we are all progressing.

We are sole agents for the celebrated
KIRSCHBAUM HAND MADE CLOTHING

Scott-Hoard Co

HITCHCOCK PRESENTS A BILL ON RESTRICTIONS REMOVAL

Washington, May 17.—Secretary Hitchcock yesterday sent to the House Indian committee a bill in which are embodied his ideas as to when and how the restrictions on Indian lands in the Indian Territory should be removed.

The bill was submitted by the Secretary in reply to a letter from Representative Curtis regarding the bills removing restrictions introduced in the house by Representative Murphy and Delegate McGuire and in the Senate by Senator Warner. Mr. Curtis asked the Secretary for his opinion of those measures. Mr. Hitchcock replied that they would not do at all because they provide that the restrictions shall be removed within the coming year. He stated that he had gone over the Indian Territory situation carefully and that he had come to the conclusion that if the lands were thrown on the market now they would be taken by syndicates at prices that would be practically robbery.

The bill submitted by Mr. Hitchcock appropriates \$50,000 to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior in an investigation to ascertain what lands in Indian Territory are coal, oil or gas lands. Having obtained this information the Secretary is to make a report to the President, who is then by proclamation to declare the lands segregated. After this segregation has been made the restrictions are to be removed upon other lands of mixed bloods except homesteads.

The Kansas congressman said last afternoon that he would not stand sponsor for the bill because he did not favor the proposition

it presents. Mr. Curtis seemed to think that such a method as that suggested by the Secretary would mean that the removal of the restrictions would be postponed indefinitely, as the bill fixes no time within which the investigation is to be completed. He added that he did not know what the Indian committee would do with the bill.

The opinion among those interested in Indian Territory legislation is that owing to the short time before adjournment there is slight likelihood that the bill will be passed at this session.

The Secretary's letter made it clear that the plan he submitted was the only plan for the removal of restrictions which would be acceptable to the interior department.

In the House yesterday Chairman Sherman of the Indian committee introduced a bill providing that the adult heir of any deceased Indian to whom a trust or other patent containing restrictions upon alienation has been issued to lands allotted to him may sell the lands inherited from such decedent subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Two Men Held in Murder Case.

The Stanton murder trial was concluded Wednesday night. Out of the ten men arrested and tried for the murder all were dismissed except two: the Indian and the man who testified that the dying man said to him, "An Indian did it." These two were held without bail and were taken to Ardmore last night and put in jail. They will have to appear before the grand jury at the October term of court. The defendants who were dismissed were put under \$500 bonds to appear as witnesses.

CONFER WITH PRES. CARTER ABOUT ADA'S R. R. BONUS

Thursday morning there was held a meeting of Ada citizens to confer with President Carter about closing up the town's bonus transaction with the Oklahoma Central railroad.

It became evident some time ago that the city could not raise sufficient funds to comply with the company's proposition, namely, that Ada should give a bonus of \$20,000 and right-of-way into the city.

The local committee so informed Mr. Carter, asking for further negotiations looking to a modification of the terms of the proposition. Mr. Carter has been in the East for several weeks; not until Wednesday night did he reach Ada, and thereupon the meeting was had Thursday morning to take the matter up with him.

Upon being apprised of the situation, Mr. Carter indicated to those present that he was disinclined to take the responsibility upon himself of altering the terms of the proposition. How-

ever, he affirmed, his people have the most cordial feeling for this town and are very desirous to come in here, and any counter proposition the citizens may wish to submit he will gladly take up with the other authorities of the road.

Finally those assembled elected a committee composed of W. L. Reed, J. W. Hays, Tom Hope, A. K. Thornton, P. A. Norris and W. C. Duncan, with plenary powers to negotiate with the Oklahoma Central as to a final, feasible proposition.

This committee got together at once for consultation and hopes quite soon to bring the matter to some definite culmination.

If Ada is to secure this road there are two things certain: The Central will have to make some concessions and the property owners along the projected right-of-way will have to be more reasonable in their demands. The town will have to donate the right-of-way, and this it cannot do so long as property owners hold out for the prices now demanded.

ONE OF WICKLIFFE GANG GIVES UP AND CONFESSES

Pryor Creek, I. T., May 17.—A report has reached here that Deputies Walford, Dick and Long arrested Ben Hungry, a full blood Cherokee, near the Mayes ferry on Grand river ten miles east of this place Tuesday.

Ben Hungry was reported with the Wickliffes at the time Deputy Ike Gilstrap was killed and it is said that he told parties on Saline Creek that he was the man who killed Gilstrap.

He was on his way to Pryor Creek with Ben Birdchopper to give himself up when he was overtaken by the officers and carried back east where it is thought the Wickliffes are in rendezvous.

Hungry was wearing the hat that Andy Dick lost in the recent fight with the Wickliffes which lends color to the story that he was with them when Gilstrap was killed.

Hungry's reason for giving himself up is best expressed in his own words: He said, "All time hungry and come to Pryor Creek to get something to eat."

Vinita, I. T., May 17.—United

States Marshal W. H. Darrough returned with a posse last evening from the Spavinaw Hills with Ben Hungry and Ned Carselute, alleged accomplices of the Wickliffe brothers, full blood Cherokee Indian outlaws. The prisoners were placed in the United States jail last night charged with complicity in the murder of Deputy United States Marshals I. L. Gilstrap and J. H. Vier.

John Smith and his full blood Nighthawks, who are working under Marshal Darrough got on the trail of the Wickliffes and sent for the bloodhounds and went on after the band, and up to this time have not been able to force a battle with them.

Hungry made a statement to Marshal Darrough in which he said he was with the Wickliffes when they killed Deputy Gilstrap and had been scouting with the Wickliffes since Gilstrap was killed.

He claims he was present but took no part in the fight.

Hungry claims that the Wickliffes forced him to stay with them after the fight and threatened to kill him if he left them.

FARMERS' UNION HOLDS FORTH AT SOUTH TOWN

South McAlester, I. T., May 17.—The convention of the Farmers' Union of the Territory met in this city yesterday, a large number being in attendance.

Aside from the preliminary proceedings of organization nothing of material interest was done, but the body went into executive session in the afternoon, it is understood to discuss the question of the shape of the memorial to be presented to congress favoring the removal of restrictions on the basis of selling the surplus lands of actual settlers.

C. N. Haskell of Muskogee ad-

ressed the convention last night favoring that kind of measure.

Hill Still at Work.

Wednesday's Muskogee Phoenix states: "Mr. E. A. Hill, the railroad promoter, who is at present working on the Canadian Midland has returned from a several days' trip to Oklahoma where he was working in the interest of the line."

Street hats at absolute cost until all are gone. Mrs. W. J. Long at Scott-Hoard's. 4445 w 52c

Dr. Bisant, dentist, over Ada National Bank. tf 279

EDWIN CLAPP SHOES

In the new shapes, Patent Oxfords and Shoes sold for \$6.00 and \$6.50, reduced to \$4 95

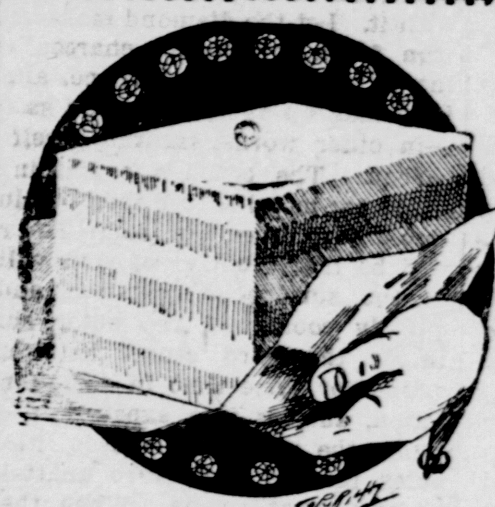
Vici and Tan Oxfords and Shoes, the new shapes, sold for \$5.00, reducee to \$4 20

All the Ladies' Oxfords, Patent, Vici, Tans and White Canvas go at reduced prices.

Have you seen the Burrow Jap Patent Men's Oxfords. They are warranted not to break. Sold for \$4 00

Call soon while the prices are low.

I. HARRIS.



Many Flavors to One Brick or Each Flavor Separate

Ice Cream

by the piece or quantity. Pure and delicious in either case. Cooling and nourishing. The richest country cream and finest flavors are used in the production of our Ice Cream, and the greatest care is taken to have it and our Water Ices the best in the city.

Crystal Ice Cream Co.

PAUL W. ALLEN,

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Horses Boarded by Day or Week. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Best of Service.

Allen Livery Barn

South Townsend Ave., Phone 64.

Doctors are Chosen

For their skill and ability in curing diseases. You should also select your Druggist for their ability and accuracy in preparing your Doctor's Prescriptions from the Purest Drugs, in order that you get the best results from the medicine. Nothing should be too good for the sick. We carry a full line of Pure Drugs and Fine Chemicals, and would be glad to have you bring us your Prescriptions.

G. M. RAMSEY, Druggist.
(Successor to Clark Drug Co.)

OTIS B. WEAVER

Continues in the Real Estate Business

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted. He has some rare bargains in Ada real estate. Manager for beautiful Sunrise Addition. Office headquarters for prospectors

Weaver Building, 12th and Broadway.

Patronize Home Industry

By Buying Ice From

Ada Ice and Fuel Co.

Keep Your Money at Home.

We Handle the Best Grades of Coal.

Phone 249. Office at Ice Plant.

OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the comptroller of the currency. The large central banks allow overdrafts only in a very small way, and this, it matters not how small, is not approved by the powers that be. This unbusinesslike habit of overdrafts grew out of advancing on moving products, such as cotton, grain and fat stock on the move. The overdraft system is wrong and the man whose account is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have no bank account.

Ada National Bank.

Capital and Surplus, \$63,500. Ada, Ind. Ter

ADA EVENING NEWS.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

OTIS B. WEAVER . . . PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, . . . BUSINESS MANAGER

Entered as Second class matter March 26, 1904, at the Postoffice at Ada, Indian Territory, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1869.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

LION WOULD AID JAP

SO SAYS CONQUERED RUSSIAN ADMIRAL.

Rojestvensky Referring to Battle of the Sea of Japan Declares If He Had Won British Would Have Annihilated Him.

St. Petersburg.—The remarkable allegation that the British fleet was held in readiness to destroy the Russian fleet if the battle of the Sea of Japan had gone in the Russians' favor is made by Admiral Rojestvensky in a letter published in the Novoe Vremya with the permission of the minister of marine.

Referring to the absolute secrecy of Admiral Togo in regard to the disposition of his forces, Rojestvensky declares that "this was unknown even to the admiral of the British fleet allied with the Japanese who concentrated his forces at Weihaiwei in expectation of receiving an order to annihilate the Russian fleet if this, the final object of Great Britain, was beyond the power of the Japanese."

The charge that the British admiral concentrated his ships at Weihaiwei, expecting to receive an order to destroy the Russians in the event of Admiral Togo proving unequal to the task, has aroused a considerable sensation in diplomatic circles, all the more so as Admiral Rojestvensky's letter was published with the permission of the minister of marine, and no doubt is entertained that it will be made the subject of diplomatic representations to Great Britain.

From Admiral Rojestvensky's article the reader is almost convinced that the Russian commander outmaneuvered Admiral Togo at every point, and was himself the real victor. He declares he knew Admiral Togo's exact whereabouts two days before the battle, made his disposition accordingly, and entered the fight with his eyes open.

The admiral only casually states in the course of his letter that the minister of marine is investigating the causes of the catastrophe in order to determine whether the commander shall be court-martialed for the loss of the Russian fleet.

QUESTION IN CHEMISTRY.

Twofold Chemical Change That Student Said Lot's Wife Had Undergone.

"Well, boys," said the professor of chemistry to his class at the Columbia college laboratory the other day, "how many of you have brought original questions to-day? You know in college work it is the student who does the most in original research who later becomes the successful scientist."

There was the usual silence; then a freshman, in quest of a reputation as a wit, said:

"Professor, what twofold chemical change did Lot's wife undergo?"

The professor, doubting the sincerity of the questioner, but not wishing to discourage any form of scientific inquisitiveness, said he knew of but one change, and of that only through hearsay, and if there had been any other he would be glad to hear what it was.

"Well," said the gleeful freshman, "first she turned to rubber; then she turned again into a pillar of salt."

Not His First Love.

"I understand he married his first love."
"Say, how can a fellow marry himself?"—Judge.

TELEPHONE-MEGAPHONE.

Unique Instrument Now in Use at a Colorado Pay Station.

A public telephone pay station of unusual interest is at Colorado Springs. The instrument is connected with the system of the Colorado Telephone company and is mounted on a substantial wooden box on a pole at a convenient height for passersby.

The box is supplied with the usual telephone directory, and the instrument is equipped with the familiar slot and cashbox used in "nickel service."

The interesting feature of the installation, says the Electrical Review, is the small megaphone trumpet of tin. The telephone station primarily constitutes the local substitution of a news stand about 20 feet away, and the object of the megaphone is to enable the newsman to hear the ringing of the telephone bell amid the noises of the street—a matter of no small difficulty otherwise when the box door happens to be closed.

Suggesting a Way Out.

She—I am sorry, Mr. Jones, that I cannot accept your affection.
He—Then all you have to do, my dear madam, is to return it.—Baltimore American.

CUPID IN A TRUST.

IOWA PASTORS IN PACT REGARDING MARRIAGES.

Ministers Believe Divorce Is a Necessity and Would Control Weddings and Thus Cut Rate—New Law Is Advocated.

Des Moines, Ia.—To form a trust for the purpose of controlling matrimonial ventures is the latest movement on the part of Des Moines ministers. The plans were discussed at a regular weekly meeting of the Ministerial association, and if they are carried out Des Moines will no longer be the Gretna Green for lovers who have not for months calmly reflected over the logic of matrimony.

After a liberal discussion the ministers came to the final judgment that divorce is now a necessity, because of the improper matrimonial ties, and they propose to cure the social evil by guarding the entrance into the matrimonial fields by the strongest safeguards.

The agitation was started by Rev. Orian W. Fifer, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, who declared that he is firm in the belief that no man should put asunder those whom God hath joined together, but he expressed the firm belief that God has little to do with many of the modern weddings. He claimed to have had an interview with Judge William H. McHenry, of the equity court here, in which he learned that fully two-thirds of the divorces were granted in cases where love probably had played a very small part in the marriage. He stated that he believed one of the greatest evils is because men and women plunge into marriage without the proper preparation.

The ministers took up the discussion in a lively manner and practically entered into an agreement that ministers will not in the future marry so indiscriminately.

The preachers believe that where a divorce is wanted there should be arranged a schedule of years according to the offense of the guilty party in which he or she must remain single.

It has also been agreed that the pastors will demand to know the past history of the participants, their financial condition and their past ventures, if any. It is expected that at the next meeting of the association rules will be drawn up governing the performance of marriages. The ministers will ask the cooperation of the justices of the peace.

It is possible that their present action will result in asking the legislature this winter to pass a law making more stringent requirements for securing a license.

LOVE, LIVE ON \$3 A WEEK.

Young Plumber Takes Bride—Both Are Happy on Small Income—Secret Gets Out.

Philadelphia.—If at the lowest possible estimate it cost a mother three dollars a week to board and clothe a growing boy, how can a young man nearly 20 take unto himself a wife and keep her in this sum—without keeping her in want?

This might be a difficult problem for some persons, but James Higgins, a 19-year-old plumber's apprentice, who lives on Stiles street, east of Eighteenth, believes a man can get married and keep a wife in comfort on this meager sum.

Higgins loved 18-year-old Ella Ragan. They recently decided that if two persons were in love, money was of no consequence; they could live on love and kisses.

An elopement followed, and they were married. They decided to go to their homes and keep the marriage a secret until such a time as Higgins should blossom out as a full-fledged plumber, or until a time when his long-dreamed-of increase in wages should come true.

A friend betrayed them, and now all their friends and acquaintances are asking them "if it is true."

CUT SOLDIERS' BURIAL CASH

Bodies of Men Killed in United States Will Not Be Sent Home at Government Expense.

Washington.—The body of a soldier killed in active service cannot be sent home to his relatives at government expense for burial if he dies in the United States. Moreover, the body must be placed in the coffin issued by the quartermaster general's department. This was the decision of the comptroller of the treasury in the case of Private Albert Laste, Twenty-ninth battery field artillery, who was killed at Fort Riley, Kan., last October.

His commanding officer wished to send his body to his relatives for burial and desiring a better coffin than was supplied by the quartermaster's department, which was only allowed to spend \$35 for that purpose, he offered to supply the necessary additional funds.

Scarcity of American Ships.

Out of 4,217 arrivals of all classes of vessels from foreign ports at New York last year the American flag flew over only 760 ships. According to figures given out at the bureau office recently 478 of the 760 vessels were steam powered, and there were five ships, 25 barks, six brigs and 245 schooners among the sailing vessels. In this time there were 2,844 steamships under foreign flags entered at the customhouse, of which 1,355 were British and 521 German.

BLUE RIBBON FOR BRAINS.

English Wise Men Will Enter an Interuniversity Thinking Match.

British thinkers, rebelling against the custom of awarding great prizes to college athletes and neglecting the thinkers, have proposed and are urging throughout the kingdom a "blue ribbon for brains," an interuniversity contest between the thinkers and students, for an award of merit.

The neglect of brains and the constant lauding of brawn in the press of Britain, as well as in university circles, has called forth the protest and the demand for recognition and reward of the brainy men of the great schools.

Just what form the thinking match for the championship is to assume is not stated. Those who are urging the contest plead that nine men from each of the great universities meet in the contests. Whether it will consist of looking wise, or in oratory, in written examinations in certain subjects, they do not state. The contest may take the form of the standing long jump, or the running high jump, or the two-minute handicap think, or the long distance think.

At any rate, the proposition is to make the event of the blue ribbon thinking match of all England and to show the thinkers that they are esteemed as high at least as are the athletes. Who will be the first champion thinker of Great Britain is a question of vital interest.

WAS NOT HALF THROUGH

Darkey Pursued by Ghost Was Going to Make Better Time.

Two men in a southern town, getting into an argument made a wager that one of them could not hire a darkey to stay all night in a well known haunted house, which no one would occupy.

Hunting up a strapping negro the man offered him \$5 to stay in the house during the night, keeping awake all of the time.

The negro entered the place in the evening and kept walking back and forth to keep from going to sleep. Promptly on the stroke of midnight the ghost appeared. Unlike most ghosts, this one was pleasant and affable and, seeing the man, said:

"Ah, good evening; it seems there will be two of us here to-night."

With bulging eyes and drooping jaw the other managed to stammer: "Y-y-yas sah, b-b-but dey won't be long."

And suiting the action to the words he went out of the house and down the road as hard as he could run, with the ghost in close pursuit. When completely out of breath, the darkey sat down by the roadside to rest, and the ghost, coming up, blandly remarked: "That was a very pleasant run we had just now."

And the darkey replied: "Yas, sah—but it ain't—nuffin—to de one—we're—going ter hab."

Envious.

Mrs. Dryun.—They say that Mrs. Smiley has driven her husband to drink.
Dryun.—Just my miserable luck!
"Why, what do you mean, my dear?"
"I had almost made up my mind to propose to her when I met you."—Chicago Daily News.

'Twill Break His Heart.

Bronco Bill.—De sheriff hez posted a reward uv 50 cents fer Roarin' Rube, dead or alive.

Grizzly Pete.—Dat'll be poor Rube's finish. When he hears de size uv de reward he'll kill himself—fer shame.—Judge.

American Exports to Orient.

There was a remarkable increase last year in American exports to China and Japan. In ten months the exports to China have been \$50,000,000, compared with \$20,000,000 in the previous year, and to Japan the total for the same time has jumped from \$22,000,000 to \$46,500,000. Our Pacific ferriage to those countries is direct and Europe cannot hope to compete with it in distance and cheapness.

WHY WAS IT?

When some of the fire companies represented by Otis B. Weaver, fire insurance agent, lost approximately \$5,000,000 each in the great San Francisco conflagration, they were not compelled to quit business?

ANSWER: Because one of them is the LARGEST THE WORLD, possessing assets of nearly \$70,000,000, and because it held a special conflagration reserve fund of \$7,000,000. Because another one of them, with its allied interests does the leading fire insurance business in the United States, which affected for the year 1905, alone, a several times larger income than its probable loss in the great conflagration.

All companies represented by the Weaver agency are giants in capital and assets. They will continue their liberal policy in rates and adjustments.

The business of the property owners of Ada and surrounding country is respectfully solicited.

OTIS B. WEAVER, FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

IF YOU ARE THE INDIVIDUAL

Who never got a bargain at a Special Sale, come to this store and price any one of the three items we are driving for these few days only.

HATS, PANTS AND SHOES

We want your business by virtue of merit. Satisfaction to the fullest.

T.J. CHAMBLESS



TIME CARD.
Ada, Ind. Ter.



TIME OF TRAINS
ADA, I. T.
THE RIGHT TRAINS
BETWEEN

EAST BOUND TRAINS.
No. 510 Meteor, 4:48 p. m.
No. 512 Eastern Exp. 9:45 a. m.
No. 542 Local Freight, 3:45 p. m.

WEST BOUND TRAINS.
No. 509 Meteor 8:58 a. m.
No. 511 Texas Pass 7:15 p. m.
No. 541 Local Freight 7:45 a. m.
Local freight trains carry passengers provided with permits. Ten per cent saved on the purchase of round trip tickets.
I. McNair, Agent.

St. Louis
Hanibal
Kansas City
Junction City
Oklahoma City
in the North,
and all points beyond.

NORTH BOUND.
No. 112 Express, daily 3:55 p. m.
No. 564 Local, except Sunday 12:15 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.
No. 111 Express, daily 11:10 a. m.
No. 563 Local, except Sunday 1:55 p. m.

LOANS

On Dead Claims, Intermarried Surplus and where Restrictions Are Removed. Improved City Property or to build.

Correct Neat Abstracts of Title at Reasonable Prices
W. H. EBEL, - - - Ada, Ind. Ter.

SUNSET ROUTE

OCEAN to OCEAN
Offers the Best

Fast Trains, Latest Dining, Sleeping and Observation Cars
Between
New Orleans and California, Daily
Through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and will carry you over the

Road of a Thousand Wonders

that you read so much and hear so much about from the press and the people. Oil burning locomotives all the way; no smoke, no cinders. For beautiful illustrated literature and other information, see nearest Sunset Ticket Agent

LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for The News.

Mrs. Chas. Ray is quite ill today.

C. H. Ennis went to Stonewall today.

R. W. Rawlings, of Bebee, was here today.

Chas. Lake, of Durant, was here today.

W. G. Broadfoot's son is better today.

See P. K. Smith for up-to-now photo work. 152-1f

Uptodate suits made to order at Chitwood's. 1f 35

J. F. Stott, of Leo, was here today on business.

Cleaning and repairing. See Chitwood the Tailor. 1f 35

Dr. and Mrs. J. E. McDaniels, of Bebee, are here today.

Mrs. L. B. Barner of Atoka was here today on business.

Mrs. Humphry was here shopping here today from Bebee.

Mrs. E. H. McKendree, who was very ill yesterday, is better today.

Wedding announcements—the uptodate kind—at the News office.

President Carter of the Oklahoma Central was in town last night.

Dr. B. H. Erb, dentist, Henley & Biles building. Phone No. 1. 233 1f

W. J. Coffman and father, J. M. Coffman, went to Weleetka yesterday.

For SALE:—At greatly reduced price a \$350 piano. Enquire at Mason Drug Co. 3t 45

T. A. Pendleton, wife and daughter, of near Center, were shopping here today.

Make your wants known to Duffal & Dodson, Groceries and Feed. Phone 92. 1f 312

Miss Annie Carroll has returned from a three weeks' visit with friends in Ardmore.

Mrs. W. H. Ebey will entertain the members of the Forty-two club Friday evening.

Rev. Edgar Rippey and wife of Wewoka are guests of his brother, T. L. Rippey and family.

Dr. King is hoofing it on his rounds today, his driving horse having shuffled off last night.

J. W. Dale, of the Star, has gone to Shawnee to attend the meeting of the Press Association.

A thirty days' sale of millinery is now on at Mrs. L. T. Wilson's Call before you purchase elsewhere. 2t 47

Miss Bolt came in from Madill this morning. She has accepted a position in the telephone exchange.

Lost:—Ladies' watch between the two railroad stations. Return to U. S. clerk's office and receive reward. 1f 45

Chisholm Barnett left this afternoon to remain until Sunday with his uncle, Dr. Castleberry, at Konawa.

S. S. Moss, J. D. Looper, Lee West and Frank Scribner spent last night fishing in Big Sandy but owing to the water being high had no catch to report.

Mr. and Mrs. Tobias, former residents of this city, but now of Konawa, are here looking after their property interests and visiting friends.

Mrs. Mark Langston will leave tomorrow to join her husband at Marlin, Texas, where he has been for his health which is improving.

Wedding invitations—latest styles—turned out at the News office.

All street hats for sale at cost while they last. Mrs. W. J. Long at Scott-Hoard's. 4t 17 w52t

FOR RENT:—Good four room house, well, barn, stormhouse, etc. A. K. Thornton, care of W. M. Freeman & Co. 40-1f

Otis B. Weaver, publisher of the News, will leave this evening for Shawnee to attend the Oklahoma and Indian Territory Press Association, of which he is president.

Mrs. T. A. Miller was here from Francis today. She returned home this evening accompanied by her sister, Hettie Johnson, who will be her guest for a few days.

The Brevard Business College received a lot of new school furniture today. Every department of the school will open the first Monday in September with an efficient teaching force.

Friday and Saturday there will be a lady demonstrator at Little Bros.' store who will serve free to one and all carnation cream and Schotten's celebrated coffee. Ladies especially invited. 2td 28

Cut your weeds. The mayor has determined to have a clean, sanitary, presentable city and will enforce the law if necessary. Do not wait, but show your pride in your property and your city by cleaning up today.

Our readers may expect a fish story tomorrow. A crowd composed of S. S. McDonald, C. F. Orchard, Jim Couch, C. D. Price, Idus Harris and John Scribner left this afternoon for Jack Fork where they will spend the night fishing.

C. N. Dickerson, principal of the Brevard Training School during the past term, left today for his home in Burkeville, Va. It was with much regret that his many friends here learned he would not return next year. He is of the kind of young men Ada hates to lose.

Lucius M. Watkins of New York City is here today looking after the cotton crop. Cotton is quite an item in the eastern markets and buyers are looking after the Southern crop very closely. A large acreage has been planted around the vicinity of Ada and, although a great deal of it has had to be planted the second time owing to the continued spring rains, a large yield is expected.

The Guier case will come up tomorrow.

Lift Green, colored, plead guilty Thursday morning to stealing a Winchester and was fined \$25 and given three months in jail. In this case Winchester came high.

L. H. Pyle, who was up for contempt of court, had his case dismissed.

Dick Stebbins, a contractor on the O. C. Ry., plead guilty today to assault and was fined \$500 and costs.

Judge Winn reports the past two weeks to be the heaviest court weeks he has ever experienced in Ada.

Judge Winn married a colored couple Wednesday night and concluded the spectators should have the pleasure of seeing the groom kiss the bride and adroitly wove the command into the closing words of the ceremony. The dusky groom was equal to the occasion and turning gave his bride such a resounding smack on the lips that even the Judge burst out laughing.

E. Hamilton, U. S. Deputy Attorney, who was here in the Stanton murder case, returned to Chickasha this morning.

Rev. Chandler Resigns.

Rev. Chandler, who has been the pastor of the Baptist church in this city since last September, tendered his resignation last night at prayer meeting. It was accepted with regret and a pulpit committee was appointed to secure his successor. While laboring here Bro. Chandler made many warm friends in the church and city who lose him with regret.

Methodist Picnic. □

Everyone going to the Methodist Sunday School picnic Friday is requested to be at the church with their baskets at 8:30 a. m.

Rubber.

Rubber coats have been ordered for the members of the fire department and are expected to arrive the latter part of this week. The initials F.D. will be on the front of each one.

Forgot His Manhood.

Coalgate, I. T., May 17.—Word has reached here to the effect that on last Saturday at Owl, a small town twelve miles west of here, a criminal assault was made upon a little girl about nine years of age by an old man by the name of Goins, said to be 84 years of age.

He had a preliminary trial before United States commissioner at Atoka yesterday and was committed to jail without bail.

Will Build Railroad.

Lehigh, I. T., May 17.—The Oklahoma Central railroad is to build south from Lehigh.

Capt. R. L. McWillie, chief engineer of the Oklahoma Central railway, left their general offices at this place yesterday, with a party of twenty five men to survey their southern extension into Texas.

Capt. McWillie stated that it would probably take eight months to complete the survey.

COMMENDABLE COOLNESS.

Young Man Who Knew How to "Poy the Question" Without Getting Rattled.

"You should know well what coolness is," said a general. "American history is indebted to you, Capt. Hobson, for one of its most perfect and most brilliant examples of this trait."

The young man, flushing a little at the compliment, said, with an embarrassed laugh:

"Oh, there have been many better instances of coolness than mine."

"Not at all," said the general. "Not at all, sir."

"But yes," persisted Capt. Hobson. "For instance?" said the other.

Capt. Hobson thought a moment. Then he said:

"The most perfect exhibition of coolness ever made came from a friend of mine—an old man now, but still a bachelor."

"This gentleman loved a beautiful widow in the summer of '96. He courted her with ardor through the months of July and August, and in September he proposed."

"It was a cool evening, the evening of the proposal, and my friend and the widow sat indoors, the light lowered, the dusk faintly illuminated by a fire of birch logs."

"So," my friend ended, "I love you, and ask your hand in marriage." He rose. "Will you," he said, "be mine?"

"The widow gazed at the flame thoughtfully. Then in a low voice she said:

"Don't make me answer immediately. Give me a little time for thought."

"Very good," said my friend. "How long do you want?"

"A half hour," murmured the widow.

"A half hour be it," said my friend, taking up his hat. "And in the meantime," he added, "I'll just go down to Smith's and get a shave."

TO DRINK KING'S HEALTH.

No Longer Considered Necessary in England to Use Alcoholic Liquor.

The superstition in England and its colonies that it is necessary when drinking the king's health to pledge his majesty in a draft of some alcoholic liquor has been exploded.

As long ago as October, 1902, Rear Admiral King-Hall obtained an opinion from his majesty, through Lord Knollys, that total abstinence need compromise neither their loyalty nor their convictions when drinking his majesty's health.

Permission to publish the letter, which was at first employed for private circulation, has now been granted by his majesty, and here it is:

"Dear Capt. King-Hall: His majesty is afraid that it would be difficult to make any public announcement that he considers his health can be as loyally drunk in water as in wine. . . . The king commands me, however, to say that you are authorized to make it known 'privately,' and in any way that you think best, and that you are authorized to state that total abstinence can always drink his health in some nonalcoholic drink to his entire satisfaction."

"October 17, 1902."

Navy teetotallers have been aware of this gracious expression of opinion on the part of his majesty for the last three years.

The publication of the letter now comes as a boon to many a harassed abstainer, who has frequently been caught between his heartfelt loyalty and the sanctity of his temperance pledge.

Persian Custom

An interesting custom prevails among the nomad tribes of Persia. Before becoming eligible for marriage every girl has to prove her skill by weaving two very fine rugs or saddlebags. It is this class of work which is particularly prized in Europe and America. In 1904 a law was re-enacted by the Persian government by which the customs department was instructed to seize and burn all carpets in the manufacture of which aniline dyes were used. A total cessation of exports resulted, and owing to the hardship inflicted by this decree the manufacturers obtained a certain period of grace in which to dispose of their stocks.

DR. THOS. H. GRANGER, D. O. S.

Manager,

DOSS & GRANGER

Pioneer Dental Office

ESTABLISHED 1901.

OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK. PHONE 212.

We carry a full line of

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES

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Moss & Scribner

LEADING GROCERS

'Phone 125 Main St

WANTS

M. K. T. Special

Round trip rates From Ada I. T.:

Birmingham, Ala., April 30 to May 8th, \$22.70.

Decatur, Ill., May 14th to 17th, \$21.85.

Kansas City, Mo., May 14th to 17th, \$14.50.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 25 to May 5, \$50.

St. Paul, Minn., May 28 to 31, \$26.85.

San Francisco, Cal., June 25 to July 7, \$52.

Mexico City, Mexico, June 25 to July 7, \$40.

Mexico City, Mexico, April 25 to May 5, \$38.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 10 to 15, \$24.85.

Portland, Ore., June 18 to 22, \$47.55.

Springfield, Ill., May 31 to June 1 and 2, \$21.00.

Omaha, Neb., July 10 to 13, \$17.10.

Denver, Col., July 10 to 15, \$23.70.

C. F. Orchard, Agent.

The ladies wonder how Mrs. B. manages to preserve her youthful looks. The secret is she takes Prickly Ash Bitters; it keeps the system in perfect order.

A Mountain of Gold

could not bring as much happiness to Mrs. Lucia Wilke, of Caroline, Wis., as did one 25c box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, when it completely cured a running sore on her leg which had tortured her 23 long years. Greatest antiseptic healer of piles, wounds and sores. 25c at G. M. Ramsey's and Dr. F. Z. Holley's drug store.

If You Were

"BRED IN OLD KENTUCKY"

You should take advantage of the

Extremely Low Rates

TO

Louisville, Ky.

For the Occasion of the

Home Coming of Kentuckians, June 13th to 17th

THE

FRISCO

Will operate Through Cars from many points.

Rate, one fare plus \$2.00. Tickets sold June 11-12-13, from all stations. Open to Everybody.

For rates, routes, maps and other information apply to your nearest Frisco Agent or

D. C. Farrington, T. P. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.

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First Class Work Guaranteed Hair Cut 25c, Shave 10c.

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More Convenience

When in need of anything in the Sewing Machine or Organ Line

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Crating and Boxing a Specialty.

LEE SMITH.

West Main Street, Ada, I. T.

ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Is given up to be best. Do

Largest Agency Work

of any plant in this Territory.

Reed & Harrison

Wholesale and Retail Buggies

The Best Makes, the Lowest Prices

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Office Rear Ada National Bank.

Prompt and Careful Attention

Given to All Work

Entrusted.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes.

Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

When you have occasion to travel, use the same discrimination in buying a ticket that you would in buying anything else. Assure yourself in advance of what you may expect in the way of comfort and convenience en route.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad

with through trains (over its own rails) from St. Louis and Kansas City in the north, to San Antonio and Galveston in the south, offers a ready solution to the vexed question—"How to go?"

If there is any information you would like about a prospective trip, write me. I'll gladly give you the information and if possible have my representative call on you and personally assist you in every way. Think of my offer when you next have occasion to travel. Address.

W. S. ST. GEORGE,

General Passenger & Ticket Agt. Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.

Tickets are on sale everywhere, via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway

the NICKEL STORE

Look, Read and Investigate in order to make your Dimes and Dollars go the Utmost Limit.

SATURDAY'S

MARVELOUS SPECIAL

Is a Heavy Four-Strand Broom for 10c with 25c worth of other goods.

Here is Best Granite Ware. Extra heavy double coated enamel, in the new Mottled Grey, and each and every piece is an exceptional bargain.

Milk pans, 2 qt., 14c; 3 qt., 15c; 4 qt., 20c.

Pudding Pans, 1 and 2 qt. 10c; 3 qt., 15c; 6 qt., 25c.

Water Buckets, 10 qt. 49c; 12 qt., 59c.

Dish Pans, 10 qt., 30c; 14 qt., 39c; 17 qt., 49c.

Lipped Sauce Pans, 1 qt., 15c; 2 qt., 18c; 4 qt., 25c.

Preserving Kettles, 3 qt., 15c; 4 qt., 20c; 6 qt., 30c; 8 qt., 40c; 10 qt., 50c.

Coffee Pots, 1 qt., 25c; 2 qt., 35c; 3 qt., 40c.

Water Dippers, 10c and 14c, 15c and 18c.

TINWARE

Everything in Tinware in the same proportion as every thing else. We mention a few of the prices.

Wash Tubs, galvanized iron, No. 1, 50c. No. 2, 60c.

Water Pails, galvanized iron, 10 qt. 15c; 12 qt. 19c.

1X Tin Pails, 10 qt., 20c; 12 qt., 25c.

Large Kitchen Dippers 10c

Black Handled Dippers, 5c.

Tin Cups, 1 pt. and 1 pt. 2 for 5c; 1 qt. and 2 qt., 5c.

Graduated Measures, 1 qt., 5c; 2 qt., 10c.

Retinned Dish Pans, 14 qt., 25c.

Coffee Pots, 1 qt. and 2 qt., 10c.

Crank Flour Sifters, 10c.

Wood Rim Sieves, 10c.

Milk Pans, Pudding Pans, Sauce Pans, Stew Kettles, etc., so many different sizes and kinds we will not undertake to describe them. Anything you need in useful Household and Kitchen Utensils.

Bambo Fishing Poles, 10c each, Fish Hooks and Lines to numerous to mention, but we sell them right.

the Nickel Store.

The 5c and 10c store

of Ada, I. T.

S. M. Shaw, Prop

New location on Main Street third door west of Rollow's corner.

Phone 77.

Do You Need Shoes?</

ONLY RECENTLY EXTENT OF DISTRESS MADE KNOWN.

Fearful to Have Knowledge Come to Enemy's Ears—Three Famined Provinces—Million People in Want.

All the world wondered at the attitude taken by proud Japan in the Portsmouth convention last year, and only of late has been revealed one very probable reason for the surrender. Japan did not herald the fact that a portion of her land was famine stricken, kept knowledge of this weakness from her enemy. Only comparatively recently has the extent of the distress been revealed.

When a man's starving he is apt to put his pride in his pocket and beg with boldness; but the Jap is not the sort that easily can give up pride, acknowledge defeat. Our illustration suggests the sad state to which a man of high class has fallen; to keep alive the spark of life he must ask alms, but in asking he hides his face for shame, makes appeal with head covered.

It is the three northern provinces of Japan that are famine stricken. Al-



A BEGGAR HIDING HIS FACE FOR SHAME.

most a million people on the verge of starvation. The rice crop of 1905 was the worst in years, not since 1840 have the peasants experienced such a scarcity of food. Failure of the crop coming on top of war debt and economic loss through the withdrawal of labor from agricultural work, has worked havoc in the mikado's realm. The island empire is over-populated, has a population of 47,000,000. The people realize the need for intelligent expansion, and the congestion is being relieved by emigration to Formosa, Korea, Manchuria. To change the precarious situation of such a large population depending almost solely on a few agricultural crops, which may fail, the present is marked by development of manufactures and the enlarging of outside commerce. Future needs are studied, provision making for meeting them.

But it is with the problem of the famine we must confine ourselves in this briefest of sketches. The three rice provinces of Miyagi, Fukushima and Iwate last June were devastated by overwhelming floods, and the precious crop almost wholly ruined. The independent peasants of those districts have been forced to live on roots and leaves of trees mixed with small quantities of rice or flour. In the northernmost province, Miyagi, the worst sufferer, only one-eighth of a crop harvested, the people have been subsisting, whole villages of them, on a sort of bitter bread made of ground-up acorns. Even in the province where the floods worked least havoc, Fukushima, the inhabitants are in abject need, the American consul general at Yokohama reports they require "speedy and prolonged aid."

The imperial government has adopted a policy similar to that followed by England in famine times in India, has given the people work. Swampy lands are being drained to provide for future rice fields, bridges built, river banks strengthened, roads improved, old rice tracts made over. England and America are sending aid, the emperor and rich citizens have contributed several hundred thousand yen; but with an estimated crop loss of \$14,000, it can easily be seen relief measures immediate and continued will be necessary. Not all can be saved.

To add to the misery, the past winter has been unusually severe for Japan is not all made up of soft zephyrs and cherry blossoms. The special representative of the "Independent" in Japan has sent to his magazine photographs and text of the harrowing conditions in the blighted provinces; we are shown a six by six hut in which a father and four children live, and told that wind and snow go freely through the miserable shelter. "Gashi and Toshi, starved-to-death and frozen-to-death, are common everywhere. The Japanese are a spirited, hard-working people, but the famine has thrown tens of thousands out of employment, and has brought ruin to their homes. Thousands of men have fled from the famine region, leaving wife and children, and in those once fairly happy homes there is now no food, no clothing, no kind of furniture that can be sold. There are multitudes that have eaten nothing for two or three days, and are driven to leaves and bark."

CERTAINTY OF ALL RAIL ROUTE FROM PARIS TO NEW YORK.

Czar of Russia Signs Ukase Which Assures the Success of the Gigantic Enterprise—Work Yet to Be Done.

The project of an all rail journey from Paris to New York suggested some years ago has been considered by a great many people as merely the wild dream of some adventurous enthusiast, but the promoters of the gigantic undertaking have gone steadily on in their purpose, and M. Loicqde Lobel, the projector of the road, has just sent a cablegram from St. Petersburg to William Harman Black, his New York counsel, stating that the czar has just signed a ukase authorizing a commission named by the Russian railroad commissioners and the making of a survey by the route proposed for the Intercolonial road from Irkutsk to East Cape, on Behring Sea. This link, connecting with lines already finished there and lines to be built here, will make an unbroken route of steel rail from New York to Paris.

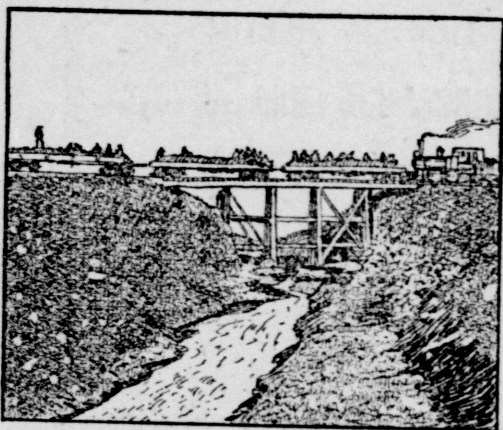
M. de Lobel first interested Parisian capital in his plan a few years ago, and a survey was made at a cost of half a million of dollars of a strip 16 miles wide, from Irkutsk, on the Trans-Siberian road, to Behring Sea, a distance of 3,800 miles—the line following the richest agricultural and mineral regions in Russia. The company asked for a grant of this strip as a bonus from the czar to aid in building the great railway. Now that the concession has been signed nothing remains but to push on the work.

It is planned, of course, to utilize the existing lines of railroad, and the standard gauge road which is now being built in Alaska between Council City and the Salmon river will form one of the links of the transcontinental line.

It is an interesting fact that while M. de Lobel was proposing a ferry or bridge across Behring Strait he met with no approval in this country. But later, when he planned to tunnel the strait, he received encouragement from capitalists and engineers.

Behring strait is 36 miles wide, with a depth of from 160 to 180 feet in the deepest place. Fortunately there are two islands between shores, which will greatly aid in hastening the tunnel work, because it will give the engineers places in mid-channel to sink shafts below the level of the sea, from which the excavators can work both ways toward the men digging from the shore ends of the tunnel.

When M. de Lobel was in New York last summer he formed an advisory committee composed of Alfred Craven, deputy chief engineer of the Rapid



TRESTLE BRIDGE OVER ROCK CREEK IN ALASKA.

(Bridge is on First Standard-Gauge Road built in Alaska, and belongs to the Council City and Solomon River Railway.)

Transit commission; Edward Bond, Albany, chairman of the advisory board of canal consulting engineers of the state; Elmer L. Cortbell, a member of that board and a constructing engineer of the West Shore road; Dr. John A. L. Waddell, Kansas City, bridge engineer, and J. L. Harrington, chief engineer of the Montreal Locomotive and Machine company. Mr. Black, recently commissioner of accounts of New York city, is the Wall street attorney for M. de Lobel's great enterprise.

Mr. Black said the great problem had been neither the tunnel nor the raising of money to build lines through Alaska, but to get the czar to officially authorize the building of the 4,000-mile link of new railway through Siberia. This was what kept things at a standstill so long.

Now that the ukase has been signed there would be no difficulty in raising money to construct lines through Alaska and Siberia, as well as the great tunnel under Behring strait.

It is believed that these thousands of miles of railway, including the tunnel itself, can be finished and trains running in from four to five years—ten years' less time than it took to build the first Brooklyn bridge.

Including the approaches, the tunnel will be about 38 miles in length, and this, with the 3,800 miles of railroad which is to be constructed in Siberia and the 1,200 to be built in Alaska, will go to make up the Trans-Alaska-Siberian railroad. It will connect in Siberia with the Trans-Siberian road at Irkutsk, while the Alaskan road will pass through Council City, Nulato and Fairbanks, connecting at a point about 100 miles south of Dawson City with the Grand Trunk Pacific, which is planning an extension to that point.

Something Swell.

Sarah Bernhardt has a gown worth \$7,500. Of ivory satin, it is decorated with diamonds and turquoises. Two hundred animals were needed to procure the ermine to line the train. On the skirt is a band of 1,800 turquoises.

MACHINE BEING INSTALLED BY BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

Will Make Target Practice Possible Without the Expenditure of Ammunition—United States Already Using Machines.

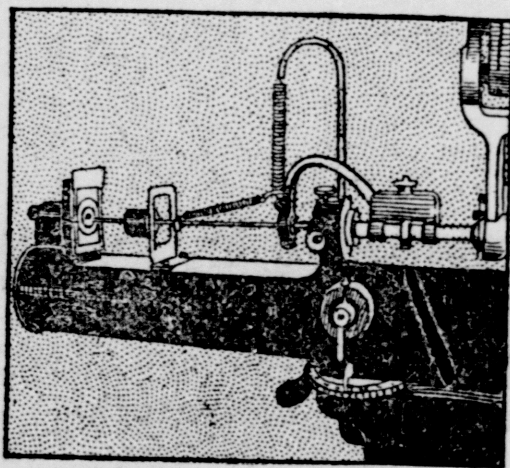
The British admiralty has adopted the ingenious American aiming apparatus whereby practice in shooting is obtained without the expenditure of ammunition. Tests in England have proved satisfactory in the extreme and all reports from America satisfied the English authorities. The apparatus will be used at Portsmouth and other naval depots. Our first illustration was made from a photograph taken at the Portsmouth naval station.

The main principles on which the machine works are as follows: The rifle is attached to the carrier by which every



SHOOTING WITH THE MACHINE.

motion, however slight it may be, is communicated to the rod and through the goose-neck to the indicating needle. Facing the needle is a target-holder, which holds the sub-target (or small cardboard target, of which illustration are given) at right angles to, and about one-eighth inch from, the point of the needle. It may be as well to explain that the machine is not an electrical machine, as many people who have not seen it in working order imagine it to be. A slight current of electricity is used, but only for the purpose of pushing the target-holder against the needle at the moment of firing. The following is the mechanism by which this is accomplished: In the base of the machine are four simple dry-cell batteries, connected with the rifle by a wire in such a manner that when the trigger is pulled a short contact is made, and the current passed through a wire running through the head to the magnet, which is so connected with the target-holder that, simultaneously with the passing of the current, which is, practically speaking, simultaneous with the pulling of the trigger, the target-holder darts forward against the point of the needle with sufficient force to puncture the sub-target at the exact point where a bullet would have struck the real or objective target under normal conditions. The whole of the mechanism to which the rifle is attached is so counterbalanced by the weight that the shooter receives no assistance whatever in raising or supporting his rifle, but has in his hands the actual free weight of his weapon. The various attachments and bearings which transmit the position and movements of the rifle to the rod, and thence through the goose-neck to the indicating needle, are so beautifully constructed and so free from friction that there is no sensation of any restraint in the absolutely free manipulation of the rifle itself. Moreover, there is "no point of rest" at all; that is to say, that in no conceivable position can the shooter receive from the machine the slightest support or assistance in steadying the rifle while taking aim. By means of the gimbal rings and, to which the rod is connected, the rifle is capable of being freely moved in all directions; and every movement is accurately followed by the needle until the trigger is pulled and the little sub-target punctured. Neither the sub-target nor the indicating needle can be seen by the marksman, who must therefore find his own aim, elevation, etc., just as he would have to do in actual practice, but—and



THE SUBTARGET AND INDICATING NEEDLE.

the point is one of the greatest importance—as every error he may commit is at once recorded by the indicator, the instructor, who can follow all motions on the sub-target, cannot only tell the pupil that he is at fault, but can at once point out the remedy for the errors. To return to the mechanical details of the machine, the goose-neck balance-rod and spring assist in preserving the accurate balance of the mechanism. The rear elevation screw, the rear side adjusting thumb screw and the set-screw serve for the lateral adjustment, and for fixing the elevation of the machine when it is being set up for use. Once made these adjustments require no alteration, unless either the target or the machine itself is moved. The elevation plate enables the elevation to be quickly altered, so as to suit the requirements of marksmen accustomed to use a full sight or the reverse. A very interesting portion of the machine is the wind-gauge, the dials of which are graduated in points or force of windage.

ORDER IS FORMED TO AID IN TIME OF WAR.

Unique Organization Composed of Men Who Have Been Seasoned by Frontier Life—Is World-Wide in Scope.

During our war with Spain the novel organization known as the rough riders was formed and proved superior in many respects to the trained soldiers of the regular army, made up as it was of men toughened to hardship, indifferent to danger and resourceful in whatever situation they might be placed.

In England there has just been formed what in some respects is a duplicate of the rough riders, in that it is made up of frontiersmen, men who have been seasoned in the school of hardships and dangers, and have learned to face dangers and get out of difficulties. But the idea of the organization was not borrowed from America and the rough riders, for the founder of the new army, Roger Pocock, gained his first inspiration for the organization while serving his country in the Boer war.

"I realized then," he says, "that we frontiersmen were being put to wrong uses, and my subsequent experience in the campaign strengthened that conviction. We had tumbled all over each other to take a hand in the fight. Outnumbering the Boers, we frontiersmen of the empire, instead of beating them at their own game, frittered away our strength playing at soldiers and imitating Tommy. It is with no grudge, but with loving admiration that we own up now how well we knew his business. But had we come, not as amateurs, but as guides, as scouts, as pioneers, as horsemen for flying raids, with our own leaders and organization, our own methods, tools, and weapons we might have done much to bring the war to a swifter, more decisive, more merciful ending."

This new order of frontiersmen has gained the sanction of the new liberal secretary of war, Mr. Haldan, and it is planned that its field of operations shall extend to every part of the British empire, and include the rough and ready type of men to be found wherever privations have to be endured, dangers faced and difficulties overcome.

The Earl of Lonsdale has been chosen as leader of the new order. He is the only explorer who ever crossed arctic America and one of the few arctic explorers who never needed a rescue expedition. He is also an old Wyoming hunter, and is accounted the best horse master tracker in England. Sir Henry Seton-Karr, another old



ROGER POCKOCK, FOUNDER OF NEW ARMY.

Wyoming hunter, was made chairman of the executive council.

The plan of enrollment, as explained by Mr. Pocock, is as follows:

"Every district in the world where there are Britishers contains some men who have been service in the wilderness or at sea. These we will bring into contact and ask them to form a club. We do not care whether this is a social, sporting, athletic, rifle, polo, racing or hunting club; its premises may be a palace, a room in a public house, or rain swept tents; its funds may be as large or small as its members please; but it must elect a chairman, treasurer and secretary and it must subscribe to our rules before it becomes a command of the Legion of Frontiersmen. The most important command will be that in London, the rallying center for our tribe throughout the world."

"The main advantage of membership in the Legion of Frontiersmen will be right of entry in its games. These games will be competitions in such matters as shooting, wrestling, loading a pack horse, rough riding, rough driving, scouting and raiding, all of direct use as a training for war. The district games in each state or province will be played for sweepstakes to find the champion teams."

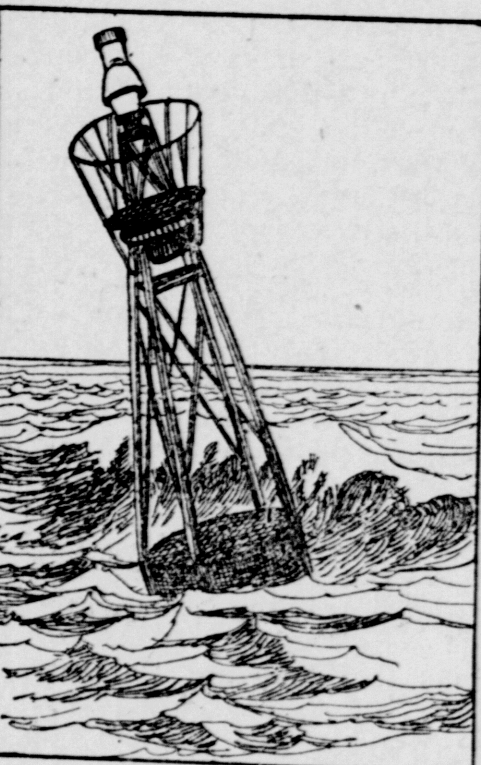
"The service for which we are especially adapted in war," said Mr. Pocock, "is guiding, scouting and pioneering rather than fighting, and the kind of training we need is not provided in any army. It is doubtful, too, if any army which trains men in the mass could make the best use of frontiersmen, who are only useful in small details as specialists. For we are neither cavalry, infantry, nor artillery, and in any existing arm of the service could only be rated as recruits. We are not so much soldiers as guerrillas, and to be useful must form a distinct arm, not belonging to the army, but attached while on active service, with our own leaders, organization and appliances, our own tactics and strategy, helping the field force and obedient to the general officer commanding."

GOVERNMENT TO TRY LATEST IN MARINE SAFEGUARDS.

Three of the New Lightships Which Require No Keeper to Be Placed at Dangerous Points Along Atlantic Coast.

A lightship, fog signal, day marker and submarine signal all in one is what is claimed for the Willson buoy, three of which have been ordered by this government. If the tests which are to be made prove successful, more will be ordered. The inventor of this latest thing in marine signals is a Canadian, and he claims his apparatus is the most complete contrivance of its kind ever devised. Burning acetylene gas, which is generated by the action of the water on calcium carbide stored in a cylinder that rides on the waves, it is a lightship without a keeper. It is a fog signal which operated by the action of the waves in all weather, and it is a submarine signal that works when fog hides the light or a storm keeps the fog horn from being heard. The Canadian government is so well satisfied with them, it is said, that 30 of them have been ordered and installed at once.

In the water the buoy looks like an ordinary gas buoy. It is cylindrical,



WILLSON BUOY RIDING IN THE SEA.

with a rounded top from which springs a sturdy trestle work supporting a lens lantern. The lenses in these lanterns are really lighthouse lenses on a small scale, and by bending the rays of light to a horizontal plane through their prisms, save an enormous percentage of light.

This lantern is lighted by acetylene gas generated by the action of sea water on carbide of calcium. Down through the middle of the buoy proper runs a chamber with a grating at the bottom. This is filled by lumps of carbide. The water, as the buoy rises and falls on the waves, comes up through an opening in the bottom and washes over the grating, wetting the lumps of carbide and freeing the acetylene gas. The chemical action of the water causes the carbide to break down into a pasty powder, the operation being somewhat like the slacking of lime.

This paste escapes through the tube by which the water enters, and more carbide falls to the grating. If gas is generated too fast, the pressure simply forces the water down the tube. Generation ceases, the stored gas is burned, the pressure lets up, and the water rises again to make more gas.

The buoys have two long legs, as an ordinary whistling buoy has—usually one. These legs contain columns of air, and as the water lifts the buoy and compresses the air within the legs, it issues through a whistle set just under the lantern; a check valve on the buoy renews the air supply as the pressure lets up when the water falls away again. In its whistling aspect the Willson buoy is just like any other whistling buoy.

At the foot of the legs is a cylinder, closed at the top, open at the bottom, in which to place a submarine bell, the apparatus for which rests on a shoulder within the cylinder. Only the striking mechanism is kept at the buoy; the power—electric or pneumatic—comes through a cable or hose from a shore station where the engines are.

The Willson buoy is made in two types. The standard type is ten feet in diameter on top. The type called the "lightship" type, however, which is what was wanted for Stellwagen, is oval on top, and measures 14 feet by 10.

It carries its lantern 25 feet above the waves, giving great range of visibility and entire safety from icing up. The buoy and legs extend 25 feet down into the water, and the whole structure is a pretty heavy handful. They are so simple in construction, however, that the Canadians handle them by derricks in and out of their light-house tenders with absolute ease.

It is probable that the United States government, as soon as experiments with the three now ordered have demonstrated their qualities, will place many of these buoys on the Atlantic coast. The submarine bell feature, indeed, was added to the buoys with a view to the use of these marks in thick weather by the constantly increasing number of large vessels that are equipped nowadays with receivers that enable the masters to hear the bells.

Pessimistic.

"Paw, can an honest man play poker?"

"Yes, Tommy—but he can't win anything."—Chicago Tribune.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

C. L. Parsons, of the University of Wisconsin, is the coming champion sprinter of the world, according to the athletic critics who attended the recent meet of the Illinois Athletic club at Chicago. Parsons competed in the 60-yard dash and also ran in the relay race for the Badgers. Many there were, whose opinions count for much, believe that he is by all odds the fastest man ever seen in the west while not a few are certain that in the course of time he will do the century in :09 3-5—the time once made by Arthur Duffey, but ruled out by the A. A. U. after Duffey's exposure of his professionalism. Those who had not seen him in action before, and who generally believed that he was overrated, were forced to admit that he was more than they had hoped to expect. Fred Moloney, the former champion hurdler of the conference colleges, who undoubtedly is the best man in his event that ever came out of the west and who himself has run the 100 in :09 4-5, although the event is not to his liking, declares that Parsons is a human locomotive in his speed and action. "Parsons has a powerful build and powerful speed," commented Moloney. "He works like a locomotive and once under way is a terror. His greatest fault at present seems to be a lack of speed in starting and getting under way. This is due, perhaps, to his great size. But, of course, he can get over this. Practice and coaching will bring him out strongly in this department. In my mind, Parsons has the making of a :09 3-5 sprinter. If he improves his starting, if he can get under way inside of 30 yards, which is the distance it seems that it now takes for him to muster up his steam, he will get inside that coveted :09 4-5 mark. The driving power of Parsons certainly is phenomenal." Many critics were most impressed with the form of Parsons, which, they declare is ideal. He has a straight, forward space-consuming stride, which seems rather long, and works his arms to excellent advantage, co-ordinating his movements in a manner that means a fraction of a second in the 100. In every instance Parsons is a polished runner—an athlete who is far above the freshman type; in fact, far above the college athlete of the middle west. He has mastered his form and he has the natural build. He weighs over 170 pounds.



C. L. PARSONS.

Some interesting information regarding jumping and how ambitious athletes should train to become top-notchers in the sport, are here given by Ray C. Ewry, the world's champion standing jumper. He says: Every boy should do the standing jumps, because they are the most natural form of athletic sport he can possibly indulge in—and the least harmful. They afford good, clean sport and offer practically no opportunity of his injuring himself in any way. The two things that decide either success or failure in the standing jumps is the perfect flexibility of the body and as near a perfect nervous system as is obtainable. Without the utmost flexibility in every muscle of the body a boy or man can never jump. And likewise without a perfect control of his nerves he can never hope to jump higher or farther than any other man. To secure the first of these two essentials I advise every boy to practice long and faithfully a good pleasant light exercise. Do not attempt to use heavy weights or to indulge in strenuous sports that will give plenty of muscle but little flexibility. I myself find that every time I branch out from my own line I lose some of my flexibility and fail to equal my previous marks. Neither can a man attain success in the standing high or broad jump and at the same time excel in the running jumps. In the runs there is less need of nervous energy than in the standing jumps. To obtain complete control of your nerves is probably the hardest thing an athlete and especially one who is training for the standing jumps, has to do. In the first place he must avoid all intoxicants, tobacco and anything that might unfavorably affect his digestion. When a man who is competing in the standing high jump walks up to a bar nearly as high as his head and he has already knocked it down twice, with only one more chance at it, his nerves are very apt to play him false unless he has them under perfect control. The boy or man who is entered in the standing jumps must be in perfect control of himself. When he steps up to the bar for his jump or to the take-off for the broad jump he wants to be all concentrated on the one thing of throwing himself up or across. The little tricks of form in jumping are important themselves, though minor to flexibility and nervousness. For the high jump the very best practice is the double high kick, for it is almost the exact movement to make in high jumping. In the broad jump remember to get up in the air and to throw yourself just before you land.



RAY EWRY.



PROGRESSIVENESS IN GOOD CLOTHES BUILDING

CONSIDERED FROM THE CUSTOMER'S STANDPOINT

Take the man who now pays \$20 for a suit, though his limit used to be \$15. He looks better in the newer garments, and he knows it. Show him a suit for \$20 five years ago and he would laugh at the WORKMANSHIP.

Neither the fit nor the tailoring would satisfy him today. Verily we are all progressing.

We are sole agents for the celebrated
KIRSCHBAUM HAND MADE CLOTHING

Scott-Hoard Co

HITCHCOCK PRESENTS A BILL ON RESTRICTIONS REMOVAL

Washington, May 17.—Secretary Hitchcock yesterday sent to the House Indian committee a bill in which are embodied his ideas as to when and how the restrictions on Indian lands in the Indian Territory should be removed.

The bill was submitted by the Secretary in reply to a letter from Representative Curtis regarding the bills removing restrictions introduced in the house by Representative Murphy and Delegate McGuire and in the Senate by Senator Warner. Mr. Curtis asked the Secretary for his opinion of those measures. Mr. Hitchcock replied that they would not do at all because they provide that the restrictions shall be removed within the coming year. He stated that he had gone over the Indian Territory situation carefully and that he had come to the conclusion that if the lands were thrown on the market now they would be taken by syndicates at prices that would be practically robbery.

The bill submitted by Mr. Hitchcock appropriates \$50,000 to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior in an investigation to ascertain what lands in Indian Territory are coal, oil or gas lands. Having obtained this information the Secretary is to make a report to the President, who is then by proclamation to declare the lands segregated. After this segregation has been made the restrictions are to be removed upon other lands of mixed bloods except homesteads.

The Kansas congressman said last afternoon that he would not stand sponsor for the bill because he did not favor the proposition

it presents. Mr. Curtis seemed to think that such a method as that suggested by the Secretary would mean that the removal of the restrictions would be postponed indefinitely, as the bill fixes no time within which the investigation is to be completed. He added that he did not know what the Indian committee would do with the bill.

The opinion among those interested in Indian Territory legislation is that owing to the short time before adjournment there is slight likelihood that the bill will be passed at this session.

The Secretary's letter made it clear that the plan he submitted was the only plan for the removal of restrictions which would be acceptable to the interior department.

In the House yesterday Chairman Sherman of the Indian committee introduced a bill providing that the adult heir of any deceased Indian to whom a trust or other patent containing restrictions upon alienation has been issued to lands allotted to him may sell the lands inherited from such decedent subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Two Men Held in Murder Case.

The Stanton murder trial was concluded Wednesday night. Out of the ten men arrested and tried for the murder all were dismissed except two: the Indian and the man who testified that the dying man said to him, "An Indian did it." These two were held without bail and were taken to Ardmore last night and put in jail. They will have to appear before the grand jury at the October term of court. The defendants who were dismissed were put under \$500 bonds to appear as witnesses.

CONFER WITH PRES. CARTER ABOUT ADA'S R. R. BONUS

Thursday morning there was held a meeting of Ada citizens to confer with President Carter about closing up the town's bonus transaction with the Oklahoma Central railroad.

It became evident some time ago that the city could not raise sufficient funds to comply with the company's proposition, namely, that Ada should give a bonus of \$20,000 and right-of-way into the city.

The local committee so informed Mr. Carter, asking for further negotiations looking to a modification of the terms of the proposition. Mr. Carter has been in the East for several weeks; not until Wednesday night did he reach Ada, and thereupon the meeting was had Thursday morning to take the matter up with him.

Upon being apprised of the situation, Mr. Carter indicated to those present that he was disinclined to take the responsibility upon himself of altering the terms of the proposition. How-

ever, he affirmed, his people have the most cordial feeling for this town and are very desirous to come in here, and any counter proposition the citizens may wish to submit he will gladly take up with the other authorities of the road.

Finally those assembled elected a committee composed of W. L. Reed, J. W. Hays, Tom Hope, A. K. Thornton, P. A. Norris and W. C. Duncan, with plenary powers to negotiate with the Oklahoma Central as to a final, feasible proposition.

This committee got together at once for consultation and hopes quite soon to bring the matter to some definite culmination.

If Ada is to secure this road there are two things certain: The Central will have to make some concessions and the property owners along the projected right-of-way will have to be more reasonable in their demands. The town will have to donate the right-of-way, and this it cannot do so long as property owners hold out for the prices now demanded.

ONE OF WICKLIFFE GANG GIVES UP AND CONFESSES

Pryor Creek, I. T., May 17.—A report has reached here that Deputies Walford, Dick and Long arrested Ben Hungry, a full blood Cherokee, near the Mayes ferry on Grand river ten miles east of this place Tuesday.

Ben Hungry was reported with the Wickliffes at the time Deputy Ike Gilstrap was killed and it is said that he told parties on Saline Creek that he was the man who killed Gilstrap.

He was on his way to Pryor Creek with Ben Birdchopper to give himself up when he was overtaken by the officers and carried back east where it is thought the Wickliffes are in rendezvous.

Hungry was wearing the hat that Andy Dick lost in the recent fight with the Wickliffes which lends color to the story that he was with them when Gilstrap was killed.

Hungry's reason for giving himself up is best expressed in his own words: He said, "All time hungry and come to Pryor Creek to get something to eat."

Vinita, I. T., May 17.—United

States Marshal W. H. Darrough returned with a posse last evening from the Spavinaw Hills with Ben Hungry and Ned Carselute, alleged accomplices of the Wickliffe brothers, full blood Cherokee Indian outlaws. The prisoners were placed in the United States jail last night charged with complicity in the murder of Deputy United States Marshals I. L. Gilstrap and J. H. Vier.

John Smith and his full blood Nighthawks, who are working under Marshal Darrough got on the trail of the Wickliffes and sent for the bloodhounds and went on after the band, and up to this time have not been able to force a battle with them.

Hungry made a statement to Marshal Darrough in which he said he was with the Wickliffes when they killed Deputy Gilstrap and had been scouting with the Wickliffes since Gilstrap was killed.

He claims he was present but took no part in the fight.

Hungry claims that the Wickliffes forced him to stay with them after the fight and threatened to kill him if he left them.

FARMERS' UNION HOLDS FORTH AT SOUTH TOWN

South McAlester, I. T., May 17.—The convention of the Farmers' Union of the Territory met in this city yesterday, a large number being in attendance.

Aside from the preliminary proceedings of organization nothing of material interest was done, but the body went into executive session in the afternoon, it is understood to discuss the question of the shape of the memorial to be presented to congress favoring the removal of restrictions on the basis of selling the surplus lands of actual settlers.

C. N. Haskell of Muskogee ad-

ressed the convention last night favoring that kind of measure.

Hill Still at Work.

Wednesday's Muskogee Phoenix states: "Mr. E. A. Hill, the railroad promoter, who is at present working on the Canadian Midland has returned from a several days' trip to Oklahoma where he was working in the interest of the line."

Street hats at absolute cost until all are gone. Mrs. W. J. Long at Scott-Hoard's. 445 w 52

Dr. Bisant, dentist, over Ada National Bank. 445 w 52

EDWIN CLAPP SHOES

In the new shapes, Patent Oxfords and Shoes sold for \$8.00 and \$6.50, reduced to.....\$4 95

Viol and Tan Oxfords and Shoes. the new shapes, sold for \$5.00, reduced to.....\$4 20

All the Ladies' Oxfords, Patent, Viol, Tans and White Canvas go at reduced prices.

Have you seen the Burrow Jap Patent Men's Oxfords. They are warranted not to break. Sold for.....4 00 Call soon while the prices are low.

I. HARRIS.



Many Flavors to One Brick or Each Flavor Separate

Ice Cream

by the piece or quantity. Pure and delicious in either case. Cooling and nourishing. The richest country cream and finest flavors are used in the production of our Ice Cream, and the greatest care is taken to have it and our Water Ices the best in the city.

Crystal Ice Cream Co.

PAUL W. ALLEN,

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Horses Boarded by Day or Week.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Best of Service.

Allen Livery Barn

South Townsend Ave.,

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Doctors are Chosen

For their skill and ability in curing diseases. You should also select your Druggist for their ability and accuracy in preparing your Doctor's Prescriptions from the Purest Drugs, in order that you get the best results from the medicine. Nothing should be too good for the sick. We carry a full line of Pure Drugs and Fine Chemicals, and would be glad to have you bring us your Prescriptions.

G. M. RAMSEY, Druggist.
(Successor to Clark Drug Co.)

OTIS B. WEAVER

Continues in the Real Estate Business.

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted. He has some rare bargains in Ada real estate. Manager for beautiful Sunrise Addition. Office headquarters for prospectors.

Weaver Building, :: 12th and Broadway.

Patronize Home Industry

By Buying Ice From

Ada Ice and Fuel Co.

Keep Your Money at Home.

We Handle the Best Grades of Coal.

Phone 249.

Office at Ice Plant.

OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the comptroller of the currency. The large central banks allow overdrafts only in a very small way, and this, it matters not how small, is not approved by the powers that be. This unbusinesslike habit of overdrafts grew out of advancing on moving products, such as cotton, grain and fat stock on the move. The overdraft system is wrong and the man whose account is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have no bank account.

Ada National Bank.

Capital and Surplus, \$25,500.

Ada, Ind. Ter.

ADA EVENING NEWS.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

OTIS B. WEAVER PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, BUSINESS MANAGER

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Advertising rates furnished on application.

LION WOULD AID JAP

SO SAYS CONQUERED RUSSIAN ADMIRAL

Rojestvensky Referring to Battle of the Sea of Japan Declares If He Had Won British Would Have Annihilated Him.

St. Petersburg.—The remarkable allegation that the British fleet was held in readiness to destroy the Russian fleet if the battle of the Sea of Japan had gone in the Russians' favor is made by Admiral Rojestvensky in a letter published in the Novoye Vremya with the permission of the minister of marine.

Referring to the absolute secrecy of Admiral Togo in regard to the disposition of his forces, Rojestvensky declares that "this was unknown even to the admiral of the British fleet allied with the Japanese who concentrated his forces at Weihaiwei in expectation of receiving an order to annihilate the Russian fleet if this, the final object of Great Britain was beyond the power of the Japanese."

The charge that the British admiral concentrated his ships at Weihaiwei, expecting to receive an order to destroy the Russians in the event of Admiral Togo proving unequal to the task, has aroused a considerable sensation in diplomatic circles, all the more so as Admiral Rojestvensky's letter was published with the permission of the minister of marine, and no doubt is entertained that it will be made the subject of diplomatic representations to Great Britain.

From Admiral Rojestvensky's article the reader is almost convinced that the Russian commander outmaneuvered Admiral Togo at every point, and was himself the real victor. He declares he knew Admiral Togo's exact whereabouts two days before the battle, made his disposition accordingly, and entered the fight with his eyes open.

The admiral only casually states in the course of his letter that the minister of marine is investigating the causes of the catastrophe in order to determine whether the commander shall be court-martialed for the loss of the Russian fleet.

QUESTION IN CHEMISTRY.

Twofold Chemical Change That Student Said Lot's Wife Had Undergone.

"Well, boys," said the professor of chemistry to his class at the Columbia college laboratory the other day, "how many of you have brought original questions to-day? You know in college work it is the student who does the most in original research who later becomes the successful scientist."

There was the usual silence; then a freshman, in quest of a reputation as a wit, said:

"Professor, what twofold chemical change did Lot's wife undergo?"

The professor, doubting the sincerity of the questioner, but not wishing to discourage any form of scientific inquisitiveness, said he knew of but one change, and of that only through hearsay, and if there had been any other he would be glad to hear what it was.

"Well," said the gleeful freshman, "first she turned to rubber, then she turned again into a pillar of salt."

Not His First Love.

"I understand he married his first love."

"Say, how can a fellow marry himself?"—Judge.

TELEPHONE-MEGAPHONE.

Unique Instrument Now in Use at a Colorado Pay Station.

A public telephone pay station of unusual interest is at Colorado Springs. The instrument is connected with the system of the Colorado Telephone company and is mounted on a substantial wooden box on a pole at a convenient height for passers-by.

The box is supplied with the usual telephone directory, and the instrument is equipped with the familiar slot and cashbox used in "nickel service."

The interesting feature of the installation, says the Electrical Review, is the small megaphone trumpet of tin. The telephone station primarily constitutes the local substitution of a news stand about 20 feet away, and the object of the megaphone is to enable the newsmen to hear the ringing of the telephone bell amid the noises of the street—a matter of no small difficulty otherwise when the box door happens to be closed.

Suggesting a Way Out.

She—I am sorry, Mr. Jones, that I cannot accept your affection.

He—Then all you have to do, my dear madam, is to return it.—Baltimore American.

CUPID IN A TRUST.

IOWA PASTORS IN PACT REGARDING MARRIAGES.

Ministers Believe Divorce Is a Necessity and Would Control Weddings and Thus Cut Rate—New Law Is Advocated.

Des Moines, Ia.—To form a trust for the purpose of controlling matrimonial ventures is the latest movement on the part of Des Moines ministers. The plans were discussed at a regular weekly meeting of the Ministerial association, and if they are carried out Des Moines will no longer be the Gretna Green for lovers who have not for months calmly reflected over the logic of matrimony.

After a liberal discussion the ministers came to the final judgment that divorce is now a necessity, because of the improper matrimonial ties, and they propose to cure the social evil by guarding the entrance into the matrimonial fields by the strongest safeguards.

The agitation was started by Rev. Orlan W. Effer, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, who declared that he is firm in the belief that no man should put asunder those whom God hath joined together, but he expressed the firm belief that God has little to do with many of the modern weddings. He claimed to have had an interview with Judge William H. McHenry, of the equity court here, in which he learned that fully two-thirds of the divorces were granted in cases where love probably had played a very small part in the marriage. He stated that he believed one of the greatest evils is because men and women plunge into marriage without the proper preparation.

The ministers took up the discussion in a lively manner and practically entered into an agreement that ministers will not in the future marry so indiscriminately.

The preachers believe that where a divorce is wanted there should be arranged a schedule of years according to the offense of the guilty party in which he or she must remain single.

It has also been agreed that the pastors will demand to know the past history of the participants, their financial condition and their past ventures, if any. It is expected that at the next meeting of the association rules will be drawn up governing the performance of marriages. The ministers will ask the cooperation of the justices of the peace.

It is possible that their present action will result in asking the legislature this winter to pass a law making more stringent requirements for securing a license.

LOVE, LIVE ON \$3 A WEEK

Young Plumber Takes Bride—Both Are Happy on Small Income—Secret Gets Out.

Philadelphia.—If at the lowest possible estimate it cost a mother three dollars a week to board and clothe a growing boy, how can a young man nearly 20 take unto himself a wife and keep her in this sum—without keeping her in want?

This might be a difficult problem for some persons, but James Higgins, a 19-year-old plumbers' apprentice, who lives on Stiles street, east of Eighteenth, believes a man can get married and keep a wife in comfort on this munificent sum.

Higgins loved 18-year-old Ella Ragan. They recently decided that if two persons were in love, money was of no consequence, they could live on love and kisses.

An elopement followed, and they were married. They decided to go to their homes and keep the marriage a secret until such a time as Higgins should blossom out as a full-fledged plumber, or until a time when his long-dreamed-of increase in wages should come true.

A friend betrayed them, and now all their friends and acquaintances are asking them "if it is true."

CUT SOLDIERS' BURIAL CASH

Bodies of Men Killed in United States Will Not Be Sent Home at Government Expense.

Washington.—The body of a soldier killed in active service cannot be sent home to his relatives at government expense for burial if he dies in the United States. Moreover, the body must be placed in the coffin issued by the quartermaster general's department. This was the decision of the comptroller of the treasury in the case of Private Albert Laste, Twenty-ninth battery field artillery, who was killed at Fort Riley, Kan., last October.

His commanding officer wished to send his body to his relatives for burial and desiring a better coffin than was supplied by the quartermaster's department, which was only allowed to spend \$35 for that purpose, he offered to supply the necessary additional funds.

Scarcity of American Ships.

Out of 4,217 arrivals of all classes of vessels from foreign ports at New York last year the American flag flew over only 760 ships. According to figures given out at the cargo office recently 478 of the 760 vessels were steam powered, and there were five ships, 25 barks, six brigs and 245 schooners among the sailing vessels. In this time there were 2,844 steamships under foreign flags entered at the customhouse, of which 1,355 were British and 521 German.

BLUE RIBBON FOR BRAINS.

English Wise Men Will Enter an Interuniversity Thinking Match.

British thinkers, rebelling against the custom of awarding great prizes to college athletes and neglecting the thinkers, have proposed and are urging throughout the kingdom a "blue ribbon for brains," an interuniversity contest between the thinkers and students, for an award of merit.

The neglect of brains and the constant lauding of brawn in the press of Britain, as well as in university circles, has called forth the protest and the demand for recognition and reward of the brainy men of the great schools.

Just what form the thinking match for the championship is to assume is not stated. Those who are urging the contest plead that nine men from each of the great universities meet in the contests. Whether it will consist of looking wise, or in oratory, in written examinations in certain subjects, they do not state. The contest may take the form of the standing long jump, or the running high jump, or the two-minute handicap think, or the long distance think.

At any rate, the proposition is to make the event of the blue ribbon thinking match of all England and to show the thinkers that they are esteemed as high at least as are the athletes. Who will be the first champion thinker of Great Britain is a question of vital interest.

WAS NOT HALF THROUGH

Darky Pursued by Ghost Was Going to Make Better Time.

Two men in a southern town, getting into an argument made a wager that one of them could not hire a darky to stay all night in a well known haunted house, which no one would occupy.

Hunting up a strapping negro the man offered him \$5 to stay in the house during the night, keeping awake all of the time.

The negro entered the place in the evening and kept walking back and forth to keep from going to sleep. Promptly on the stroke of midnight the ghost appeared. Unlike most ghosts, this one was pleasant and affable and, seeing the man, said:

"Ah, good evening; it seems there will be two of us here to-night."

With bulging eyes and drooping jaw the other managed to stammer: "Y-y-yas sah, b-b-but dey won't be long."

And suiting the action to the words he went out of the house and down the road as hard as he could run, with the ghost in close pursuit. When completely out of breath, the darky sat down by the roadside to rest, and the ghost, coming up, blandly remarked: "That was a very pleasant run we had just now."

And the darky replied: "Yas, sah—but it ain't—nuffin—to de one—we're—going ter hab."

Envious.

Mrs. Dryun.—They say that Mrs. Smiley has driven her husband to drink.

Dryun.—Just my miserable luck!

"Why, what do you mean, my dear?"

"I had almost made up my mind to propose to her when I met you."—Chicago Daily News.

'Twill Break His Heart

Bronco Bill.—De sheriff hez posted a reward uv 50 cents fer Roarin' Rube, dead or alive.

Grizzly Pete.—Dat'll be poor Rube's finish. When he hears de size uv de reward he'll kill himself—fer shame.—Judge.

American Exports to Orient.

There was a remarkable increase last year in American exports to China and Japan. In ten months the exports to China have been \$50,000,000, compared with \$20,000,000 in the previous year, and to Japan the total for the same time has jumped from \$22,000,000 to \$48,500,000. Our Pacific ferrriage to those countries is direct and Europe cannot hope to compete with it in distance and cheapness.

IF YOU ARE THE INDIVIDUAL

Who never got a bargain at a Special Sale, come to this store and price any one of the three items we are driving for these few days only.

HATS, PANTS AND SHOES

We want your business by virtue of merit. Satisfaction to the fullest.

T.J. CHAMBLESS



TIME CARD.
Ada, Ind. Ter.



TIME OF TRAINS
ADA, I. T.
THE RIGHT TRAINS
BETWEEN

EAST BOUND TRAINS
No. 510 Meteor, 4:48 p. m.
No. 512 Eastern Exp. 9:45 a. m.
No. 542 Local Freight, 3:45 p. m.
WEST BOUND TRAINS.
No. 509 Meteor 8:58a. m.
No. 511 Texas Pass 7:15 p. m.
No. 541 Local Freight 7:45 a. m.
Local freight trains carry passengers provided with permits. Ten per cent saved on the purchase of round trip tickets.
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Hanibal,
Kansas City,
Junction City,
Oklahoma City,
in the North,
and all points beyond.
Houston,
Dallas,
Fort Worth,
San Antonio,
Galveston,
in Texas.
NORTH BOUND.
No. 112 Express, daily.....3 55 p. m.
No. 564 Local, except Sunday.12 15 a. m.
SOUTH BOUND.
No. 111 Express, daily.....11 10 a. m.
No. 563 Local, except Sunday.1 55 p. m.

LOANS

On Dead Claims, Intermarried Surplus and where Restrictions Are Removed. Improved City Property or to build.

Correct Neat Abstracts of Title at Reasonable Prices

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THE
SUNSET ROUTE
OCEAN to OCEAN
Offers the Best
Fast Trains, Latest Sleeping and Observation Cars
Between
New Orleans and California, Daily
Through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and
will carry you over the
Road of a Thousand Wonders
that you read so much and hear so much about from the press and the people. Oil burning loco motives all the way; no smoke, no cinders. For beautiful illustrated literature and other information, see nearest Sunset Ticket Agent

WHY WAS IT?

When some of the fire companies represented by Otis B. Weaver, fire insurance agent, lost approximately \$5,000,000 each in the great San Francisco conflagration, they were not compelled to quit business?

ANSWER: Because one of them is the LARGEST THE WORLD, possessing assets of nearly \$70,000,000, and because it held a special conflagration reserve fund of \$7,000,000. Because another one of them, with its allied interests does the leading fire insurance business in the United States, which affected for the year 1905, alone, a several times larger income than its probable loss in the great conflagration. All companies represented by the Weaver agency are giants in capital and assets. They will continue their liberal policy in rates and adjustments. The business of the property owners of Ada and surrounding country is respectfully solicited.

OTIS B. WEAVER, FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for The News.

Mrs. Chas. Ray is quite ill today.

C. H. Ennis went to Stonewall today.

B. W. Rawlings, of Bebee, was here today.

Chas. Lake, of Durant, was here today.

W. G. Broadfoot's son is better today.

See P. K. Smith for up-to-now photo work. 152-tf

Uptodate suits made to order at Chitwood's. tf 85

J. F. Stott, of Leo, was here today on business.

Cleaning and repairing. See Chitwood the Tailor. tf 85

Dr. and Mrs. J. E. McDaniels, of Bebee, are here today.

Mrs. L. B. Barner of Atoka was here today on business.

Mrs. Humphry was here shopping here today from Bebee.

Mrs. E. H. McKendree, who was very ill yesterday, is better today.

Wedding announcements—the uptodate kind—at the News office. tf

President Carter of the Oklahoma Central was in town last night.

Dr. B. H. Erb, dentist, Henley & Biles building. Phone No. 1. 238 tf

W. J. Coffman and father, J. M. Coffman, went to Weleetka yesterday.

For SALE:—At greatly reduced price a \$350 piano. Enquire at Mason Drug Co. 3t 45

T. A. Pendleton, wife and daughter, of near Center, were shopping here today.

Make your wants known to Duffal & Dodson, Groceries and Feed. Phone 92. tf 312

Miss Annie Carroll has returned from a three weeks' visit, with friends in Ardmore.

Mrs. W. H. Ebey will entertain the members of the Forty-two club Friday evening.

Rev. Edgar Rippey and wife of Wewoka are guests of his brother, T. L. Rippey and family.

Dr. King is hoofing it on his rounds today, his driving horse having shuffled off last night.

J. W. Dale, of the Star, has gone to Shawnee to attend the meeting of the Press Association.

A thirty days' sale of millinery is now on at Mrs. L. T. Wilson's Call before you purchase elsewhere. 2t 47

Miss Bolt came in from Madill this morning. She has accepted a position in the telephone exchange.

Loss:—Ladies' watch between the two railroad stations. Return to U. S. clerk's office and receive reward. tf 45

Chisholm Barnett left this afternoon to remain until Sunday with his uncle, Dr. Castleberry, at Konawa.

S. S. Moss, J. D. Looper, Lee West and Frank Scribner spent last night fishing in Big Sandy but owing to the water being high had no catch to report.

Mr. and Mrs. Tobias, former residents of this city, but now of Konawa, are here looking after their property interests and visiting friends.

Mrs. Mark Langston will leave tomorrow to join her husband at Marlin, Texas, where he has been for his health which is improving.

Wedding invitations—the latest styles—turned out at the News office. tf

All street hats for sale at cost while they last. Mrs. W. J. Long at Scott-Hoard's. 4t 47 w32t

FOR RENT:—Good four room house, wall, barn, stormhouse, etc. A. K. Thornton, care of W. M. Freeman & Co. 40-tf

Otis B. Weaver, publisher of the News, will leave this evening for Shawnee to attend the Oklahoma and Indian Territory Press Association, of which he is president.

Mrs. T. A. Miller was here from Francis today. She returned home this evening accompanied by her sister, Hettie Johnson, who will be her guest for a few days.

The Brevard Business College received a lot of new school furniture today. Every department of the school will open the first Monday in September with an efficient teaching force.

Friday and Saturday there will be a lady demonstrator at Little Bros.' store who will serve free to one and all carnation cream and Schotten's celebrated coffee. Ladies especially invited. 2td28

Cut your weeds. The mayor has determined to have a clean, sanitary, presentable city and will enforce the law if necessary. Do not wait, but show your pride in your property and your city by cleaning up today.

Our readers may expect a fish story tomorrow. A crowd composed of S. S. McDonald, C. F. Orchard, Jim Couch, C. D. Price, Idus Harris and John Scribner left this afternoon for Jack Fork where they will spend the night fishing.

C. N. Dickerson, principal of the Brevard Training School during the past term, left today for his home in Burkeville, Va. It was with much regret that his many friends here learned he would not return next year. He is of the kind of young men Ada hates to lose.

Lucius M. Watkins of New York City is here today looking after the cotton crop. Cotton is quite an item in the eastern markets and buyers are looking after the Southern crop very closely. A large acreage has been planted around the vicinity of Ada and, although a great deal of it has had to be replanted the second time owing to the continued spring rains, a large yield is expected.

United States Court Notes. The Guier case will come up tomorrow.

Lift Green, colored, plead guilty Thursday morning to stealing a Winchester and was fined \$25 and given three months in jail. In this case Winchester came high.

L. H. Pyle, who was up for contempt of court, had his case dismissed.

Dick Stebbins, a contractor on the O. C. Ry., plead guilty today to assault and was fined \$500 and costs.

Judge Winn reports the past two weeks to be the heaviest court weeks he has ever experienced in Ada.

Judge Winn married a colored couple Wednesday night and concluded the spectators should have the pleasure of seeing the groom kiss the bride and adroitly wove the command into the closing words of the ceremony. The dusky groom was equal to the occasion and turning gave his bride such a resounding smack on the lips that even the Judge burst out laughing.

E. Hamilton, U. S. Deputy Attorney, who was here in the Stanton murder case, returned to Chickasha this morning.

Rev. Chandler Resigns.

Rev. Chandler, who has been the pastor of the Baptist church in this city since last September, tendered his resignation last night at prayer meeting. It was accepted with regret and a pulpit committee was appointed to secure his successor. While laboring here Bro. Chandler made many warm friends in the church and city who lose him with regret.

Methodist Picnic. ☐

Everyone going to the Methodist Sunday School picnic Friday is requested to be at the church with their baskets at 8:30 a. m.

Rubber.

Rubber coats have been ordered for the members of the fire department and are expected to arrive the latter part of this week. The initials F. D. will be on the front of each one.

Forgot His Mashead. Coalgate, I. T., May 17.—Word has reached here to the effect that on last Saturday at Owl, a small town twelve miles west of here, a criminal assault was made upon a little girl about nine years of age by an old man by the name of Goins, said to be 84 years of age. He had a preliminary trial before United States commissioner at Atoka yesterday and was committed to jail without bail.

Will Build Railroad.

Lehigh, I. T., May 17.—The Oklahoma Central railroad is to build south from Lehigh.

Capt. R. L. McWillie, chief engineer of the Oklahoma Central railway, left their general offices at this place yesterday, with a party of twenty five men to survey their southern extension into Texas.

Capt. McWillie stated that it would probably take eight months to complete the survey.

COMMENDABLE COOLNESS.

Young Man Who Knew How to "Poy the Question" Without Getting Rattled.

"You should know well what coolness is," said a general. "American history is indebted to you, Capt. Hobson, for one of its most perfect and most brilliant examples of this trait."

The young man, flushing a little at the compliment, said, with an embarrassed laugh:

"Oh, there have been many better instances of coolness than mine."

"Not at all," said the general. "Not at all, sir."

"But yes," persisted Capt. Hobson. "For instance?" said the other.

Capt. Hobson thought a moment. Then he said:

"The most perfect exhibition of coolness ever made came from a friend of mine—an old man now, but still a bachelor."

"This gentleman loved a beautiful widow in the summer of '96. He courted her with ardor through the months of July and August, and in September he proposed."

"It was a cool evening, the evening of the proposal, and my friend and the widow sat indoors, the light lowered, the dusk faintly illuminated by a fire of birch logs."

"So," my friend ended, "I love you, and ask your hand in marriage." He rose. "Will you," he said, "be mine?"

"The widow gazed at the flame thoughtfully. Then in a low voice she said:

"Don't make me answer immediately. Give me a little time for thought."

"Very good," said my friend. "How long do you want?"

"A half hour," murmured the widow.

"A half hour be it," said my friend, taking up his hat. "And in the meantime," he added, "I'll just go down to Smith's and get a shave."

TO DRINK KING'S HEALTH.

No Longer Considered Necessary in England to Use Alcoholic Liquor.

The superstition in England and its colonies that it is necessary when drinking the king's health to pledge his majesty in a draft of some alcoholic liquor has been exploded.

As long ago as October, 1902, Rear Admiral King-Hall obtained an opinion from his majesty, through Lord Knollys, that total abstinence nor compromise neither their loyalty nor their convictions when drinking his majesty's health.

Permission to publish the letter, which was at first employed for private circulation, has now been granted by his majesty, and here it is:

"Dear Capt. King-Hall: His majesty is afraid that it would be difficult to make any public announcement that he considers his health can be as loyally drunk in water as in wine."

The king commands me, however, to say that you are authorized to make it known 'privately,' and in any way that you think best, and that you are authorized to state that total abstinence can always drink his health in some nonalcoholic drink to his entire satisfaction.

"October 17, 1902."

Navy testotaters have been aware of this gracious expression of opinion on the part of his majesty for the last three years.

The publication of the letter now comes as a boon to many a harassed abstainer, who has frequently been caught between his heartfelt loyalty and the sanctity of his temperance pledge.

Persian Custom

An interesting custom prevails among the nomad tribes of Persia. Before becoming eligible for marriage every girl has to prove her skill in weaving two very fine rugs or saddlebags. It is this class of work which is particularly prized in Europe and America. In 1904 a law was re-enacted by the Persian government by which the customs department was instructed to seize and burn all carpets in the manufacture of which aniline dyes were used. A total cessation of exports resulted, and owing to the hardship inflicted by this decree the manufacturers obtained a certain period of grace in which to dispose of their stocks.

DR. THOS. H. GRANGER, D. O. S. Manager,

DOSS & GRANGER

Pioneer Dental Office

ESTABLISHED 1901. OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK. PHONE 111.

We carry a full line of

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES

Your Patronage Solicited

Moss & Scribner

LEADING GROCERS

'Phone 125 Main St

WANTS

M. K. T. Special

Round trip rates From Ada I. T.:

Birmingham, Ala., April 30 to May 8th, \$22.70.

Decatur, Ill., May 14th to 17th, \$21.85.

Kansas City, Mo., May 14th to 17th, \$14.50.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 25 to May 5, \$50.

St. Paul, Minn., May 28 to 31, \$26.55.

San Francisco, Cal., June 25 to July 7, \$52.

Mexico City, Mexico, June 25 to July 7, \$40.

Mexico City, Mexico, April 25 to May 5, \$38.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 10 to 15, \$24.85.

Portland, Ore., June 18 to 22, \$47.55.

Springfield, Ill., May 31 to June 1 and 2, \$21.00.

Omaha, Neb., July 10 to 13, \$17.10.

Denver, Col., July 10 to 15, \$23.70.

C. F. Orchard, Agent.

The ladies wonder how Mrs. B. manages to preserve her youthful looks. The secret is she takes Prickly Ash Bitters; it keeps the system in perfect order.

A Mountain of Gold

could not bring as much happiness to Mrs. Lucia Wilke, of Caroline, Wis., as did one 25c box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, when it completely cured a running sore on her leg which had tortured her 23 long years. Greatest antiseptic healer of piles, wounds and sores. 25c at G. M. Ramsey's and Dr. F. Z. Holley's drug store.

If You Were

"BRED IN OLD KENTUCKY"

You should take advantage of the

Extremely Low Rates

TO

Louisville, Ky.

For the Occasion of the

Home Coming of Kentuckians, June 13th to 17th

THE

FRISCO

Will operate Through Cars from many points.

Rate, one fare plus \$2.00. Tickets sold June 11-12 13, from all stations. Open to Everybody.

For rates, routes, maps and other information apply to your nearest Frisco Agent or

D. C. Farrington, T. P. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.

F. E. Clark, D. P. A., Wichita, Kansas.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Will do a general Civil and Criminal Practice.

Office in Duncan Building.

C. A. Galbraith Tom D. McKeown

GALBRAITH & McKEOWN

LAWYERS

Over Citizens National Bank Ada, Ind. Ter.

W. H. L. Campbell Joel Terrell

CAMPBELL & TERRELL

Attorneys-at-law

Practice in all Courts

Ada I. T.

CITY BARBER SHOP.

D. A. DORSEY, Prop.

First Class Work Guaranteed

Hair Cut 25c, Shave 10c.

South Side Main St., Ada, I. T.

More Convenience

When in need of anything in the Sewing Machine or Organ Line

Phone No. 255

Grating and Boxing a Specialty.

LEE SMITH.

West Main Street, Ada, I. T.

ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Is given up to be best. Do

Largest Agency Work

of any plant in this Territory.

Reed & Harrison

Wholesale and Retail Buggies

The Best Makes, the Lowest Prices

Geo. A. Truitt,

Engineer and Land Surveyor

Office Rear Ada National Bank.

Prompt and Careful Attention

Given to All Work

Entrusted.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Use Big 41 for unnatural discharges, inflammation, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes.

Failure, and not as a result of venereal disease.

Made by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

Travel Right

When you have occasion to travel, use the same discrimination in buying a ticket that you would in buying anything else.

Assure yourself in advance of what you may expect in the way of comfort and convenience en route.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad

with through trains (over its own rails) from St. Louis and Kansas City in the north, to San Antonio and Galveston in the south, offers a ready solution to the vexed question—"How to go?"

If there is any information you would like about a prospective trip, write me. I'll gladly give you the information and if possible have my representative call on you and personally assist you in every way. Think of my offer when you next have occasion to travel. Address.

W. S. ST. GEORGE,

General Passenger & Ticket Agt. Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.

Tickets are on sale everywhere, via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway

One NICKEL STORE

Look, Read and Investigate in order to make your Dimes and Dollars go the Utmost Limit.

SATURDAY'S MARVELOUS SPECIAL

Is a Heavy Four-Strand Broom for 10c with 25c worth of other goods.

Here is Best Granite Ware. Extra heavy double coated enamel, in the new Mottled Grey, and each and every piece is an exceptional bargain.

Milk pans, 2 qt., 14c; 3 qt., 15c; 4 qt., 20c.

Pudding Pans, 1 and 2 qt. 10c; 3 qt., 15c; 6 qt., 25c.

Water Buckets, 10 qt. 49c; 12 qt., 59c.

Dish Pans, 10 qt., 30c; 14 qt., 39c; 17 qt., 49c.

Lipped Sauce Pans, 1 qt., 15c; 2 qt., 18c; 4 qt., 25c.

Preserving Kettles, 3 qt., 15c; 4 qt., 20c; 6 qt. 30c; 8 qt., 40c; 10 qt., 50c.

Coffee Pots, 1 qt., 25c; 2 qt., 35c; 3 qt., 40c.

Water Dippers, 10c and 14c, 15c and 18c.

TINWARE

Everything in Tinware in the same proportion as every thing else. We mention a few of the prices.

Wash Tubs, galvanized iron, No. 1, 50c. No. 2, 60c.

Water Pails, galvanized iron, 10 qt. 15c; 12 qt. 19c.

1X Tin Pails, 10 qt., 20c; 12 qt., 25c.

Large Kitchen Dippers 10c

Black Handled Dippers, 5c.

Tin Cups, 1 pt. and 1 pt. 2 for 5c; 1 qt. and 2 qt., 5c.

Graduated Measures, 1 qt., 5c; 2 qt., 10c.

Retinned Dish Pans, 14 qt., 25c.

Coffee Pots, 1 qt. and 2 qt., 10c.

Crank Flour Sifters, 10c.

Wood Rim Sieves, 10c.

Milk Pans, Pudding Pans, Sauce Pans, Stew Kettles, etc., so many different sizes and kinds we will not undertake to describe them. Anything you need in useful Household and Kitchen Utensils.

Bambo Fishing Poles, 10c each, Fish Hooks and Lines to numerous to mention, but we sell them right.

Nickel Store.

The 5c and 10c store of Ada, I. T.

S. M. Shaw, Prop

New location on Main Street third door west of Ballow's corner.

Phone 77.

Do You Need Shoes?

If you want a pair of Shoes that combine style, elegance and individuality with the best leather and excellent workmanship, why

ONLY RECENTLY EXTENT OF DISTRESS MADE KNOWN.

Feared to Have Knowledge Come to Enemy's Ears—Three Famine Provinces—Million People in Want.

All the world wondered at the attitude taken by proud Japan in the Portsmouth convention last year, and only of late has been revealed one very probable reason for the surrender. Japan did not herald the fact that a portion of her land was famine stricken, kept knowledge of this weakness from her enemy. Only comparatively recently has the extent of the distress been revealed.

When a man's starving he is apt to put his pride in his pocket and beg with boldness; but the Jap is not the sort that easily can give up pride, acknowledge defeat. Our illustration suggests the sad state to which a man of high class has fallen; to keep alive the spark of life he must ask alms, but in asking he hides his face for shame, makes appeal with head covered.

It is the three northern provinces of Japan that are famine stricken. Al-



A BEGGAR HIDING HIS FACE FOR SHAME.

most a million people on the verge of starvation. The rice crop of 1905 was the worst in years, not since 1840 have the peasants experienced such a scarcity of food. Failure of the crop coming on top of war debt and economic loss through the withdrawal of labor from agricultural work, has worked havoc in the mikado's realm. The island empire is over-populated, has a population of 47,000,000. The people realize the need for intelligent expansion, and the congestion is being relieved by emigration to Formosa, Korea, Manchuria. To change the precarious situation of such a large population depending almost solely on a few agricultural crops, which may fail, the present is marked by development of manufactures and the enlarging of outside commerce. Future needs are studied, provision making for meeting them.

But it is with the problem of the famine we must confine ourselves in this briefest of sketches. The three rice provinces of Miyagi, Fukushima and Iwate last June were devastated by overwhelming floods, and the precious crop almost wholly ruined. The independent peasants of those districts have been forced to live on roots and leaves of trees mixed with small quantities of rice or flour. In the northernmost province, Miyagi, the worst sufferer, only one-eighth of a crop harvested, the people have been subsisting, whole villages of them, on a sort of bitter bread made of ground-up acorns. Even in the province where the floods worked least havoc, Fukushima, the inhabitants are in abject need, the American consul general at Yokohama reports they require "speedy and prolonged aid."

The imperial government has adopted a policy similar to that followed by England in famine times in India, has given the people work. Swampy lands are being drained to provide for future rice fields, bridges built, river banks strengthened, roads improved, old rice tracts made over. England and America are sending aid, the emperor and rich citizens have contributed several hundred thousand yen; but with an estimated crop loss of \$14,000, it can easily be seen relief measures immediate and continued will be necessary. Not all can be saved.

To add to the misery, the past winter has been unusually severe for Japan is not all made up of soft zephyrs and cherry blossoms. The special representative of the "Independent" in Japan has sent to his magazine photographs and text of the harrowing conditions in the blighted provinces; we are shown a six by six hut in which a father and four children live, and told that wind and snow go freely through the miserable shelter. "Gashi and Toshi, starved-to-death and frozen-to-death, are common everywhere. The Japanese are a spirited, hard-working people, but the famine has thrown tens of thousands out of employment, and has brought ruin to their homes. Thousands of men have fled from the famine region, leaving wife and children, and in some once fairly happy homes there is now no food, no clothing, no kind of furniture that can be sold. There are multitudes that have eaten nothing for two or three days, and are driven to leaves and bark."

CERTAINTY OF ALL RAIL ROUTE FROM PARIS TO NEW YORK.

Czar of Russia Signs Ukase Which Assures the Success of the Gigantic Enterprise—Work Yet to Be Done.

The project of an all rail journey from Paris to New York suggested some years ago has been considered by a great many people as merely the wild dream of some adventurous enthusiast, but the promoters of the gigantic undertaking have gone steadily on in their purpose, and M. Loicqde Lobel, the projector of the road, has just sent a cablegram from St. Petersburg to William Harman Black, his New York counsel, stating that the czar has just signed a ukase authorizing a commission named by the Russian railroad commissioners and the making of a survey by the route proposed for the Intercolonial road from Irkutsk to East Cape, on Behring Sea. This link, connecting with lines already finished there and lines to be built here, will make an unbroken route of steel rail from New York to Paris.

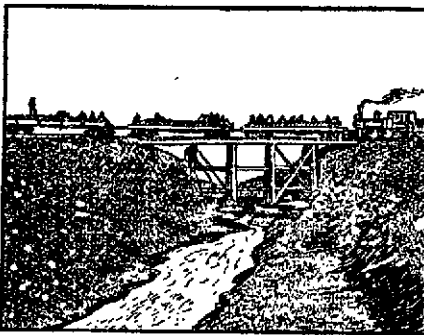
M. de Lobel first interested Parisian capital in his plan a few years ago, and a survey was made at a cost of half a million of dollars of a strip 16 miles wide, from Irkutsk, on the Trans-Siberian road, to Behring Sea, a distance of 3,800 miles—the line following the richest agricultural and mineral regions in Russia. The company asked for a grant of this strip as a bonus from the czar to aid in building the great railway. Now that the concession has been signed nothing remains but to push on the work.

It is planned, of course, to utilize the existing lines of railroad, and the standard gauge road which is now being built in Alaska between Council City and the Salmon river will form one of the links of the transcontinental line.

It is an interesting fact that while M. de Lobel was proposing a ferry or bridge across Behring Strait he met with no approval in this country. But later, when he planned to tunnel the strait, he received encouragement from capitalists and engineers.

Behring strait is 36 miles wide, with a depth of from 160 to 180 feet in the deepest place. Fortunately there are two islands between shores, which will greatly aid in hastening the tunnel work, because it will give the engineers places in mid-channel to sink shafts below the level of the sea, from which the excavators can work both ways toward the men digging from the shore ends of the tunnel.

When M. de Lobel was in New York last summer he formed an advisory committee composed of Alfred Craven, deputy chief engineer of the Rapid



TRESTLE BRIDGE OVER ROCK CREEK IN ALASKA.

(Bridge is on First Standard-Gauge Road Built in Alaska, and Belongs to the Council City and Solomon River Railway.)

Transit commission; Edward Bond, Albany, chairman of the advisory board of canal consulting engineers of the state; Elmer L. Cortbell, a member of that board and a constructing engineer of the West Shore road; Dr. John A. L. Waddell, Kansas City, bridge engineer, and J. L. Harrington, chief engineer of the Montreal Locomotive and Machine company. Mr. Black, recently commissioner of accounts of New York City, is the Wall street attorney for M. de Lobel's great enterprise.

Mr. Black said the great problem had been neither the tunnel nor the raising of money to build lines through Alaska, but to get the czar to officially authorize the building of the 4,000-mile link of new railway through Siberia. This was what kept things at a standstill so long.

Now that the ukase has been signed there would be no difficulty in raising money to construct lines through Alaska and Siberia, as well as the great tunnel under Behring strait.

It is believed that these thousands of miles of railway, including the tunnel itself, can be finished and trains running in from four to five years—ten years' less time than it took to build the first Brooklyn bridge.

Including the approaches, the tunnel will be about 38 miles in length, and this, with the 3,800 miles of railroad which is to be constructed in Siberia and the 1,200 to be built in Alaska, will go to make up the Trans-Alaska-Siberian railroad. It will connect in Siberia with the Trans-Siberian road at Irkutsk, while the Alaskan road will pass through Council City, Nulato and Fairbanks, connecting at a point about 100 miles south of Dawson City with the Grand Trunk Pacific, which is planning an extension to that point.

Something Small.

Sarah Bernhardt has a gown worth \$7,500. Of ivory satin, it is decorated with diamonds and turquoises. Two hundred animals were needed to procure the ermine to line the train. On the skirt is a band of 1,800 turquoises.

MACHINE BEING INSTALLED BY BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

Will Make Target Practice Possible Without the Expenditure of Ammunition—United States Already Using Machines.

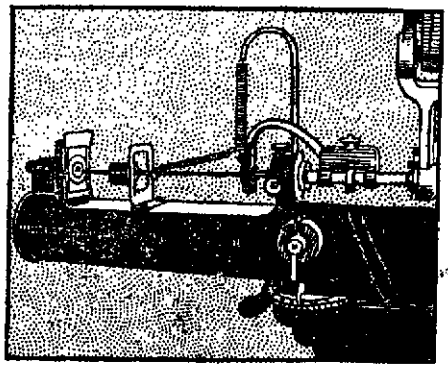
The British admiralty has adopted the ingenious American aiming apparatus whereby practice in shooting is obtained without the expenditure of ammunition. Tests in England have proved satisfactory in the extreme and all reports from America satisfied the English authorities. The apparatus will be used at Portsmouth and other naval depots. Our first illustration was made from a photograph taken at the Portsmouth naval station.

The main principles on which the machine works are as follows: The rifle is attached to the carrier by which every



SHOOTING WITH THE MACHINE.

motion, however slight it may be, is communicated to the rod and through the goose-neck to the indicating needle. Facing the needle is a target-holder, which holds the sub-target (or small cardboard target, of which illustration are given) at right angles to, and about one-eighth inch from, the point of the needle. It may be as well to explain that the machine is not an electrical machine, as many people who have not seen it in working order imagine it to be. A slight current of electricity is used, but only for the purpose of pushing the target-holder against the needle at the moment of firing. The following is the mechanism by which this is accomplished: In the base of the machine are four simple dry-cell batteries, connected with the rifle by a wire in such a manner that when the trigger is pulled a short contact is made, and the current passed through a wire running through the head to the magnet, which is so connected with the target-holder that, simultaneously with the passing of the current, which is, practically speaking, simultaneous with the pulling of the trigger, the target-holder darts forward against the point of the needle with sufficient force to puncture the sub-target at the exact point where a bullet would have struck the real or objective target under normal conditions. The whole of the mechanism to which the rifle is attached is so counterbalanced by the weight that the shooter receives no assistance whatever in raising or supporting his rifle, but has in his hands the actual free weight of his weapon. The various attachments and bearings which transmit the position and movements of the rifle to the rod, and thence through the goose-neck to the indicating needle, are so beautifully constructed and so free from friction that there is no sensation of any restraint in the absolutely free manipulation of the rifle itself. Moreover, there is "no point of rest" at all; that is to say, that in no conceivable position can the shooter receive from the machine the slightest support or assistance in steadying the rifle while taking aim. By means of the gimbal rings and, to which the rod is connected, the rifle is capable of being freely moved in all directions; and every movement is accurately followed by the needle until the trigger is pulled and the little sub-target punctured. Neither the sub-target nor the indicating needle can be seen by the marksman, who must therefore find his own aim, elevation, etc., just as he would have to do in actual practice, but—and



THE SUBTARGET AND INDICATING NEEDLE.

the point is one of the greatest importance—as every error he may commit is at once recorded by the indicator, the instructor, who can follow all the motions on the sub-target, cannot only tell the pupil that he is at fault, but can at once point out the remedy for the errors. To return to the mechanical details of the machine, the goose-neck balance-rod and spring assist in preserving the accurate balance of the mechanism. The rear elevation screw, the rear side adjusting thumb screw and the set-screw serve for the lateral adjustment, and for fixing the elevation of the machine when it is being set up for use. Once made these adjustments require no alteration, unless either the target or the machine itself is moved. The elevation plate enables the elevation to be quickly altered, so as to suit the requirements of marksmen accustomed to use a full sight or the reverse. A very interesting portion of the machine is the wind-gauge, the dials of which are graduated in points or force of windage.

ORDER IS FORMED TO AID IN TIME OF WAR.

Unique Organization Composed of Men Who Have Been Seasoned by Frontier Life—Is World-Wide in Scope.

During our war with Spain the novel organization known as the rough riders was formed and proved superior in many respects to the trained soldiers of the regular army, made up as it was of men toughened to hardship, indifferent to danger and resourceful in whatever situation they might be placed.

In England there has just been formed what in some respects is a duplicate of the rough riders, in that it is made up of frontiersmen, men who have been seasoned in the school of hardships and dangers, and have learned to face dangers and get out of difficulties. But the idea of the organization was not borrowed from America and the rough riders, for the founder of the new army, Roger Pocock, gained his first inspiration for the organization while serving his country in the Boer war.

"I realized then," he says, "that we frontiersmen were being put to wrong uses, and my subsequent experience in the campaign strengthened that conviction. We had tumbled all over each other to take a hand in the fight. Outnumbering the Boers, we frontiersmen of the empire, instead of beating them at their own game, frittered away our strength playing at soldiers and imitating Tommy. It is with no grudge, but with loving admiration that we own up now how well we knew his business. But had we come, not as amateurs, but as guides, as scouts, as pioneers, as horsemen for flying raids, with our own leaders and organization, our own methods, tools, and weapons we might have done much to bring the war to a swifter, more decisive, more merciful ending."

This new order of frontiersmen has gained the sanction of the new liberal secretary of war, Mr. Haldan, and it is planned that its field of operations shall extend to every part of the British empire, and include the rough and ready type of men to be found wherever privations have to be endured, dangers faced and difficulties overcome.

The Earl of Lonsdale has been chosen as leader of the new order. He is the only explorer who ever crossed arctic America and one of the few arctic explorers who never needed a rescue expedition. He is also an old Wyoming hunter, and is accounted the best horse master tracker in England. Sir Henry Seton-Karr, another old



ROGER POCOCK, FOUNDER OF NEW ARMY.

Wyoming hunter, was made chairman of the executive council.

The plan of enrollment, as explained by Mr. Pocock, is as follows:

"Every district in the world where there are Britishers contains some men who have seen service in the wilderness or at sea. These we will bring into contact and ask them to form a club. We do not care whether this is a social, sporting, athletic, rifle, polo, racing or hunting club; its premises may be a palace, a room in a public house, or rain swept tents; its funds may be as large or small as its members please; but it must elect a chairman, treasurer and secretary and it must subscribe to our rules before it becomes a command of the Legion of Frontiersmen. The most important command will be that in London, the rallying center for our tribe throughout the world.

"The main advantage of membership in the Legion of Frontiersmen will be right of entry in its games. These games will be competitions in such matters as shooting, wrestling, loading a pack horse, rough riding, rough driving, scouting and raiding, all of direct use as a training for war. The district games in each state or province will be played for sweepstakes to find the champion teams.

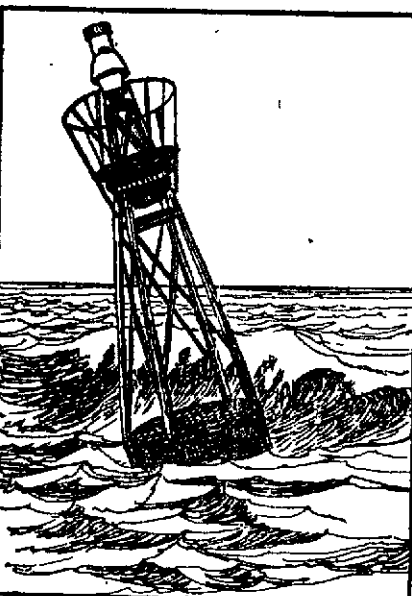
"The service for which we are especially adapted in war," said Mr. Pocock, "is guiding, scouting and pioneering rather than fighting, and the kind of training we need is not provided in any army. It is doubtful, too, if any army which trains men in the mass could make the best use of frontiersmen, who are only useful in small details as specialists. For we are neither cavalry, infantry, nor artillery, and in any existing arm of the service could only be rated as recruits. We are not so much soldiers as guerrillas, and to be useful must form a distinct arm, not belonging to the army, but attached while on active service, with our own leaders, organization and appliances, our own tactics and strategy, helping the field force and obedient to the general officer commanding."

GOVERNMENT TO TRY LATEST IN MARINE SAFEGUARDS.

Three of the New Lightships Which Require No Keeper to Be Placed at Dangerous Points Along Atlantic Coast.

A lightship, fog signal, day marker and submarine signal all in one is what is claimed for the Willson buoy, three of which have been ordered by this government. If the tests which are to be made prove successful, more will be ordered. The inventor of this latest thing in marine signals is a Canadian, and he claims his apparatus is the most complete contrivance of its kind ever devised. Burning acetylene gas, which is generated by the action of the water on calcium carbide stored in a cylinder that rides on the waves, it is a lightship without a keeper. It is a fog signal which operated by the action of the waves in all weather, and it is a submarine signal that works when fog hides the light or a storm keeps the fog horn from being heard. The Canadian government is so well satisfied with them, it is said, that 30 of them have been ordered and installed at once.

In the water the buoy looks like an ordinary gas buoy. It is cylindrical,



WILLSON BUOY RIDING IN THE SEA.

with a rounded top from which springs a sturdy treadle work supporting a lens lantern. The lenses in these lanterns are really lighthouse lenses on a small scale, and by bending the rays of light to a horizontal plane through their prisms, save an enormous percentage of light.

This lantern is lighted by acetylene gas generated by the action of sea water on carbide of calcium. Down through the middle of the buoy proper runs a chamber with a grating at the bottom. This is filled by lumps of carbide. The water, as the buoy rises and falls on the waves, comes up through an opening in the bottom and washes over the grating, wetting the lumps of carbide and freeing the acetylene gas. The chemical action of the water causes the carbide to break down into a pasty powder, the operation being somewhat like the slacking of lime.

This paste escapes through the tube by which the water enters, and more carbide falls to the grating. If gas is generated too fast, the pressure simply forces the water down the tube. Generation ceases, the stored gas is burned, the pressure lets up, and the water rises again to make more gas.

The buoys have two long legs, as an ordinary whistling buoy has—usually one. These legs contain columns of air, and as the water lifts the buoy and compresses the air within the legs, it issues through a whistle set just under the lantern; a check valve on the buoy renews the air supply as the pressure lets up when the water falls away again. In its whistling aspect the Willson buoy is just like any other whistling buoy.

At the foot of the legs is a cylinder, closed at the top, open at the bottom, in which to place a submarine bell, the apparatus for which rests on a shoulder within the cylinder. Only the striking mechanism is kept at the buoy; the power—electric or pneumatic—comes through a cable or hose from a shore station where the engines are.

The Willson buoy is made in two types. The standard type is ten feet in diameter on top. The type called the "lightship" type, however, which is what was wanted for St. Lawrence, is oval on top, and measures 14 feet by 10.

It carries its lantern 25 feet above the waves, giving great range of visibility and entire safety from icing up. The buoy and legs extend 25 feet down into the water, and the whole structure is a pretty heavy handful. They are so simple in construction, however, that the Canadians handle them by derricks in and out of their light-house tenders with absolute ease.

It is probable that the United States government, as soon as experiments with the three now ordered have demonstrated their qualities, will place many of these buoys on the Atlantic coast. The submarine bell feature, indeed, was added to the buoys with a view to the use of these marks in thick weather by the constantly increasing number of large vessels that are equipped nowadays with receivers that enable the masters to hear the bells.

Pessimistic.

"Paw, can an honest man play poker?"

"Yes, Tommy—but he can't win anything."—Chicago Tribune.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS.

C. L. Parsons, of the University of Wisconsin, is the coming champion sprinter of the world, according to the athletic critics who attended the recent meet of the Illinois Athletic club at Chicago. Parsons competed in the 60-yard dash and also ran in the relay race for the Badgers. Many there were, whose opinions count for much, believe that he is by all odds the fastest man ever seen in the west while not a few are certain that in the course of time he will do the century in :09 3-5—the time once made by Arthur Duffey, but ruled out by the A. A. U. after Duffey's exposure of his professionalism. Those who had not seen him in action before, and who generally believed that he was overrated, were forced to admit that he was more than they had hoped to expect. Fred Moloney, the former champion hurdler of the conference colleges, who undoubtedly is the best man in his event that ever came out of the west and who himself has run the 100 in :09 4-5, although the event is not to his liking, declares that Parsons is a human locomotive in his speed and action. "Parsons has a powerful build and powerful speed," commented Moloney. "He works like a locomotive and once under way is a terror. His greatest fault at present seems to be a lack of speed in starting and getting under way. This is due, perhaps, to his great size. But, of course, he can get over this. Practice and coaching will bring him out strongly in this department. In my mind, Parsons has the making of a :09 3-5 sprinter. If he improves his starting, if he can get under way inside of 30 yards, which is the distance, it seems that it now takes for him to muster up his steam, he will get inside that coveted :09 4-5 mark. The driving power of Parsons certainly is phenomenal." Many critics were most impressed with the form of Parsons, which, they declare is ideal. He has a straight, forward space-consuming stride, which seems rather long, and works his arms to excellent advantage, co-ordinating his movements in a manner that means a fraction of a second in the 100. In every instance Parsons is a polished runner—an athlete who is far above the freshman type; in fact, far above the college athlete of the middle west. He has mastered his form and he has the natural build. He weighs over 170 pounds.

Some interesting information regarding jumping and how ambitious athletes should train to become top-notchers in the sport, are here given by Ray C. Ewry, the world's champion standing jumper. He says: Every boy should do the standing jumps, because they are the most natural form of athletic sport he can possibly indulge in and the least harmful. They afford good, clean sport and offer practically no opportunity of his injuring himself in any way. The two things that decide either success or failure in the standing jumps is the perfect flexibility of the body and as near a perfect nervous system as is obtainable. Without the utmost flexibility in every muscle of the body a boy or man can never jump. And likewise without a perfect control of his nerves he can never hope to jump higher or farther than any other man. To secure the first of these two essentials I advise every boy to practice long and faithfully a good pleasant light exercise. Do not attempt to use heavy weights or to indulge in strenuous sports that will give plenty of muscle but little flexibility. I myself find that every time I branch out from my own line I lose some of my flexibility and fail to equal my previous marks. Neither can a man attain success in the standing, high or broad jump and at the same time excel in the running jumps. In the runs there is less need of nervous energy than in the standing jumps. To obtain complete control of your nerves is probably the hardest thing an athlete and especially one who is training for the standing jumps, has to do. In the first place he must avoid all intoxicants, tobacco and anything that might unfavorably affect his digestion. When a man who is competing in the standing high jump walks up to a bar nearly as high as his head and he has already knocked it down twice, with only one more chance at it, his nerves are very apt to play him false unless he has them under perfect control. The boy or man who is entered in the standing jumps must be in perfect control of himself. When he steps up to the bar for his jump or to the take-off for the broad jump he wants to be all concentrated on the one thing of throwing himself up or across. The little tricks of form in jumping are important themselves, though minor to flexibility and nervousness. For the high jump the very best practice is the double high kick, for it is almost the exact movement to make in high jumping. In the broad jump remember to get up in the air and to throw yourself just before you land.



RAY EWRY.



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Take the man who now pays \$20 for a suit, though his limit used to be \$15. He looks better in the newer garments, and he knows it. Show him a suit for \$20 five years ago and he would laugh at the WORKMANSHIP. Neither the fit nor the tailoring would satisfy him today. Verily we are all progressing.

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HITCHCOCK PRESENTS A BILL ON RESTRICTIONS REMOVAL

Washington, May 17.—Secretary Hitchcock yesterday sent to the House Indian committee a bill in which are embodied his ideas as to when and how the restrictions on Indian lands in the Indian Territory should be removed.

The bill was submitted by the Secretary in reply to a letter from Representative Curtis regarding the bills removing restrictions introduced in the house by Representative Murphy and Delegate McGuire and in the Senate by Senator Warner. Mr. Curtis asked the Secretary for his opinion of those measures. Mr. Hitchcock replied that they would not do at all because they provide that the restrictions shall be removed within the coming year. He stated that he had gone over the Indian Territory situation carefully and that he had come to the conclusion that if the lands were thrown on the market now they would be taken by syndicates at prices that would be practically robbery.

The bill submitted by Mr. Hitchcock appropriates \$50,000 to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior in an investigation to ascertain what lands in Indian Territory are coal, oil or gas lands. Having obtained this information the Secretary is to make a report to the President, who is then by proclamation to declare the lands segregated. After this segregation has been made the restrictions are to be removed upon other lands of mixed bloods except homesteads.

The Kansas congressman said last afternoon that he would not stand sponsor for the bill because he did not favor the proposition

it presents. Mr. Curtis seemed to think that such a method as that suggested by the Secretary would mean that the removal of the restrictions would be postponed indefinitely, as the bill fixes no time within which the investigation is to be completed. He added that he did not know what the Indian committee would do with the bill.

The opinion among those interested in Indian Territory legislation is that owing to the short time before adjournment there is slight likelihood that the bill will be passed at this session.

The Secretary's letter made it clear that the plan he submitted was the only plan for the removal of restrictions which would be acceptable to the interior department.

In the House yesterday Chairman Sherman of the Indian committee introduced a bill providing that the adult heir of any deceased Indian to whom a trust or other patent containing restrictions upon alienation has been issued to lands allotted to him may sell the lands inherited from such decedent subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Two Men Held in Murder Case.

The Stanton murder trial was concluded Wednesday night. Out of the ten men arrested and tried for the murder all were dismissed except two: the Indian and the man who testified that the dying man said to him, "An Indian did it." These two were held without bail and were taken to Ardmore last night and put in jail. They will have to appear before the grand jury at the October term of court. The defendants who were dismissed were put under \$500 bonds to appear as witnesses.

CONFER WITH PRES. CARTER ABOUT ADA'S R. R. BONUS

Thursday morning there was held a meeting of Ada citizens to confer with President Carter about closing up the town's bonus transaction with the Oklahoma Central railroad.

It became evident some time ago that the city could not raise sufficient funds to comply with the company's proposition, namely, that Ada should give a bonus of \$20,000 and right-of-way into the city.

The local committee so informed Mr. Carter, asking for further negotiations looking to a modification of the terms of the proposition. Mr. Carter has been in the East for several weeks; not until Wednesday night did he reach Ada, and thereupon the meeting was had Thursday morning to take the matter up with him.

Upon being apprised of the situation, Mr. Carter indicated to those present that he was disinclined to take the responsibility upon himself of altering the terms of the proposition. How-

ever, he affirmed, his people have the most cordial feeling for this town and are very desirous to come in here, and any counter proposition the citizens may wish to submit he will gladly take up with the other authorities of the road.

Finally those assembled elected a committee composed of W. L. Reed, J. W. Hays, Tom Hope, A. K. Thornton, P. A. Norris and W. C. Duncan, with plenary powers to negotiate with the Oklahoma Central as to a final, feasible proposition.

This committee got together at once for consultation and hopes quite soon to bring the matter to some definite culmination.

If Ada is to secure this road there are two things certain: The Central will have to make some concessions and the property owners along the projected right-of-way will have to be more reasonable in their demands. The town will have to donate the right-of-way, and this it cannot do so long as property owners hold out for the prices now demanded.

ONE OF WICKLIFFE GANG GIVES UP AND CONFESSES

Pryor Creek, I. T., May 17.—A report has reached here that Deputies Walford, Dick and Long arrested Ben Hungry, a full blood Cherokee, near the Mayes ferry on Grand river ten miles east of this place Tuesday.

Ben Hungry was reported with the Wickliffes at the time Deputy Ike Gilstrap was killed and it is said that he told parties on Saline Creek that he was the man who killed Gilstrap.

He was on his way to Pryor Creek with Ben Birdchopper to give himself up when he was overtaken by the officers and carried back east where it is thought the Wickliffes are in rendezvous.

Hungry was wearing the hat that Andy Dick lost in the recent fight with the Wickliffes which lends color to the story that he was with them when Gilstrap was killed.

Hungry's reason for giving himself up is best expressed in his own words: He said, "All time hungry and come to Pryor Creek to get something to eat."

Vinita, I. T., May 17.—United

States Marshal W. H. Darrough returned with a posse last evening from the Spavinaw Hills with Ben Hungry and Ned Carselute, alleged accomplices of the Wickliffe brothers, full blood Cherokee Indian outlaws. The prisoners were placed in the United States jail last night charged with complicity in the murder of Deputy United States Marshal A. L. Gilstrap and J. H. Vier.

John Smith and his full blood Nighthawks, who are working under Marshal Darrough got on the trail of the Wickliffes and sent for the bloodhounds and went on after the band, and up to this time have not been able to force a battle with them.

Hungry made a statement to Marshal Darrough in which he said he was with the Wickliffes when they killed Deputy Gilstrap and had been scouting with the Wickliffes since Gilstrap was killed.

He claims he was present but took no part in the fight.

Hungry claims that the Wickliffes forced him to stay with them after the fight and threatened to kill him if he left them.

FARMERS' UNION HOLDS FORTH AT SOUTH TOWN

South McAlester, I. T., May 17.—The convention of the Farmers' Union of the Territory met in this city yesterday, a large number being in attendance.

Aside from the preliminary proceedings of organization nothing of material interest was done, but the body went into executive session in the afternoon, it is understood to discuss the question of the shape of the memorial to be presented to congress favoring the removal of restrictions on the basis of selling the surplus lands of actual settlers.

C. N. Haskell of Muskogee ad-

ressed the convention last night favoring that kind of measure.

Hill Still at Work.

Wednesday's Muskogee Phoenix states:

"Mr. E. A. Hill, the railroad promoter, who is at present working on the Canadian Midland has returned from a several days' trip to Oklahoma where he was working in the interest of the line."

Street hats at absolute cost until all are gone. Mrs. W. J. Long at Scott-Hoard's. 4445 w5 26

Dr. Bisant, dentist, over Ada National Bank. 4445 w5 279

EDWIN CLAPP SHOES

In the new shapes, Patent Oxfords and Shoes sold for \$3.00 and \$6.50, reduced to. \$4 95
Vici and Tan Oxfords and Shoes. the new shapes, sold for \$5.00, reduced to. \$4 20
All the Ladies' Oxfords, Patent, Vici, Tans and White Canvas go at reduced prices.
Have you seen the Burrow Jap Patent Men's Oxfords. They are warranted not to break. Sold for. 4 00
Call soon while the prices are low.

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by the piece or quantity. Pure and delicious in either case. Cooling and nourishing. The richest country cream and finest flavors are used in the production of our Ice Cream, and the greatest care is taken to have it and our Water Ices the best in the city.

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Ada Ice and Fuel Co.

Keep Your Money at Home.

We Handle the Best Grades of Coal.

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OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the comptroller of the currency. The large central banks allow overdrafts only in a very small way, and this, it matters not how small, is not approved by the powers that be. This unbusinesslike habit of overdrafts grew out of advancing on moving products, such as cotton, grain and fat stock on the move. The overdraft system is wrong and the man whose account is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have no bank account.

Ada National Bank.

Capital and Surplus, \$25,000.

Ada, Ind. Ter.

ADA EVENING NEWS.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

OTIS B. WEAVER PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, BUSINESS MANAGER

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LION WOULD AID JAP

60 DAYS CONQUERED RUSSIAN ADMIRAL

Rojevstevsky Referring to Battle of the Sea of Japan Declares If He Had Won British Would Have Annihilated Him.

St. Petersburg.—The remarkable allegation that the British fleet was held in readiness to destroy the Russian fleet if the battle of the Sea of Japan had gone in the Russians' favor is made by Admiral Rojevstevsky in a letter published in the Novoye Vremya with the permission of the minister of marine.

Referring to the absolute secrecy of Admiral Togo in regard to the disposition of his forces, Rojevstevsky declares that "this was unknown even to the admiral of the British fleet allied with the Japanese who concentrated his forces at Weihaiwei in expectation of receiving an order to annihilate the Russian fleet if this, the final object of Great Britain was beyond the power of the Japanese."

The charge that the British admiral concentrated his ships at Weihaiwei, expecting to receive an order to destroy the Russians in the event of Admiral Togo proving unequal to the task, has aroused a considerable sensation in diplomatic circles, all the more so as Admiral Rojevstevsky's letter was published with the permission of the minister of marine, and no doubt is entertained that it will be made the subject of diplomatic representations to Great Britain.

From Admiral Rojevstevsky's article the reader is almost convinced that the Russian commander outmaneuvered Admiral Togo at every point, and was himself the real victor. He declares he knew Admiral Togo's exact whereabouts two days before the battle, made his disposition accordingly, and entered the fight with his eyes open.

The admiral only casually states in the course of his letter that the minister of marine is investigating the causes of the catastrophe in order to determine whether the commander shall be court-martialed for the loss of the Russian fleet.

QUESTION IN CHEMISTRY.

Twofold Chemical Change That Student Said Lot's Wife Had Undergone.

"Well, boys," said the professor of chemistry to his class at the Columbia college laboratory the other day, "how many of you have brought original questions to-day? You know in college work it is the student who does the most in original research who later becomes the successful scientist."

There was the usual silence; then a freshman, in quest of a reputation as a wit, said:

"Professor, what twofold chemical change did Lot's wife undergo?"

The professor, doubting the sincerity of the questioner, but not wishing to discourage any form of scientific inquisitiveness, said he knew of but one change, and of that only through hearsay, and if there had been any other he would be glad to hear what it was.

"Well," said the gleeful freshman, "first she turned to rubber, then she turned again into a pillar of salt."

Not His First Love.
"I understand he married his first love."
"Say, how can a fellow marry himself?"—Judge.

TELEPHONE-MEGAPHONE.

Unique Instrument Now in Use at a Colorado Pay Station.

A public telephone pay station of unusual interest is at Colorado Springs. The instrument is connected with the system of the Colorado Telephone company and is mounted on a substantial wooden box on a pole at a convenient height for passersby.

The box is supplied with the usual telephone directory, and the instrument is equipped with the familiar slot and cashbox used in "nickel service."

The interesting feature of the installation, says the Electrical Review, is the small megaphone trumpet of tin. The telephone station primarily constitutes the local substation of a news stand about 20 feet away, and the object of the megaphone is to enable the newsman to hear the ringing of the telephone bell amid the noises of the street—a matter of no small difficulty otherwise when the box door happens to be closed.

Suggesting a Way Out.
She—I am sorry, Mr. Jones, that I cannot accept your affection.
He—Then all you have to do, my dear madam, is to return it.—Baltimore American.

CUPID IN A TRUST.

IOWA PASTORS IN PACT REGARDING MARRIAGES.

Ministers Believe Divorce Is a Necessity and Would Control Weddings and Thus Cut Rate—New Law Is Advocated.

Des Moines, Ia.—To form a trust for the purpose of controlling matrimonial ventures is the latest movement on the part of Des Moines ministers. The plans were discussed at a regular weekly meeting of the Ministerial association, and if they are carried out Des Moines will no longer be the Greenbackers for lovers who have not for months calmly reflected over the logic of matrimony.

After a liberal discussion the ministers came to the final judgment that divorce is now a necessity, because of the improper matrimonial ties, and they propose to cure the social evil by guarding the entrance into the matrimonial fields by the strongest safeguards.

The agitation was started by Rev. Orlan W. Fifer, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, who declared that he is firm in the belief that no man should put asunder those whom God hath joined together, but he expressed the firm belief that God has little to do with many of the modern weddings. He claimed to have had an interview with Judge William H. McHenry, of the equity court here, in which he learned that fully two-thirds of the divorces were granted in cases where love probably had played a very small part in the marriage. He stated that he believed one of the greatest evils is because men and women plunge into marriage without the proper preparation.

The ministers took up the discussion in a lively manner and practically entered into an agreement that ministers will not in the future marry so indiscriminately.

The preachers believe that where a divorce is wanted there should be arranged a schedule of years according to the offense of the guilty party in which he or she must remain single.

It has also been agreed that the pastors will demand to know the past history of the participants, their financial condition and their past ventures, if any. It is expected that at the next meeting of the association rules will be drawn up governing the performance of marriages. The ministers will ask the cooperation of the justices of the peace.

It is possible that their present action will result in asking the legislature this winter to pass a law making more stringent requirements for securing a license.

LOVE, LIVE ON \$3 A WEEK

Young Plumber Takes Bride—Both Are Happy on Small Income—Secret Gets Out.

Philadelphia.—If at the lowest possible estimate it cost a mother three dollars a week to board and clothe a growing boy, how can a young man nearly 20 take unto himself a wife and keep her in this sum—without keeping her in want?

This might be a difficult problem for some persons, but James Higgins, a 19-year-old plumber's apprentice, who lives on Stiles street, east of Eighteenth, believes a man can get married and keep a wife in comfort on this meagre sum.

Higgins loved 18-year-old Ella Ragan. They recently decided that if two persons were in love, money was of no consequence, they could live on love and kisses.

An elopement followed, and they were married. They decided to go to their homes and keep the marriage a secret until such a time as Higgins should blossom out as a full-fledged plumber, or until a time when his long-dreamed-of increase in wages should come true.

A friend betrayed them, and now all their friends and acquaintances are asking them "if it is true."

CUT SOLDIERS' BURIAL CASH

Bodies of Men Killed in United States Will Not Be Sent Home at Government Expense.

Washington.—The body of a soldier killed in active service cannot be sent home to his relatives at government expense for burial if he dies in the United States. Moreover, the body must be placed in the coffin issued by the quartermaster general's department. This was the decision of the comptroller of the treasury in the case of Private Albert Laste, Twenty-ninth battery field artillery, who was killed at Fort Riley, Kan., last October.

His commanding officer wished to send his body to his relatives for burial and desiring a better coffin than was supplied by the quartermaster's department, which was only allowed to spend \$35 for that purpose, he offered to supply the necessary additional funds.

Scarcity of American Ships.
Out of 4,217 arrivals of all classes of vessels from foreign ports at New York last year the American flag flew over only 760 ships. According to figures given out at the bureau office recently 478 of the 780 vessels were steam powered, and there were five ships, 25 barks, six brigs and 245 schooners among the sailing vessels. In this time there were 2,844 steamships under foreign flags entered at the customhouse, of which 1,355 were British and 521 German.

BLUE RIBBON FOR BRAINS.

English Wise Men Will Enter an Interuniversity Thinking Match.

British thinkers, rebelling against the custom of awarding great prizes to college athletes and neglecting the thinkers, have proposed and are urging throughout the kingdom a "blue ribbon for brains," an interuniversity contest between the thinkers and students, for an award of merit.

The neglect of brains and the constant lauding of brawn in the press of Britain, as well as in university circles, has called forth the protest and the demand for recognition and reward of the brainy men of the great schools.

Just what form the thinking match for the championship is to assume is not stated. Those who are urging the contest plead that nine men from each of the great universities meet in the contests. Whether it will consist of looking wise, or in oratory, in written examinations in certain subjects, they do not state. The contest may take the form of the standing long jump, or the running high jump, or the two-minute handicap think, or the long distance think.

At any rate, the proposition is to make the event of the blue ribbon thinking match of all England and to show the thinkers that they are esteemed as high at least as are the athletes. Who will be the first champion thinker of Great Britain is a question of vital interest.

WAS NOT HALF THROUGH

Darkey Pursued by Ghost Was Going to Make Better Time.

Two men in a southern town, getting into an argument made a wager that one of them could not hire a darkey to stay all night in a well known haunted house, which no one would occupy.

Hunting up a strapping negro the man offered him \$5 to stay in the house during the night, keeping awake all of the time.

The negro entered the place in the evening and kept walking back and forth to keep from going to sleep. Promptly on the stroke of midnight the ghost appeared. Unlike most ghosts, this one was pleasant and affable and, seeing the man, said:

"Ah, good evening; it seems there will be two of us here to-night."

With bulging eyes and drooping jaw the other managed to stammer: "Y-y-yah sah, b-b-but dey won't be long."

And sulking the action to the words he went out of the house and down the road as hard as he could run, with the ghost in close pursuit. When completely out of breath, the darkey sat down by the roadside to rest, and the ghost, coming up, blandly remarked: "That was a very pleasant run we had just now."

And the darkey replied: "Yas, sah—but it ain't nuffin—to de one—we're—going ter hab."

Envious.

Mrs. Dryun.—They say that Mrs. Smiley has driven her husband to drink.
Dryun.—Just my miserable luck!
"Why, what do you mean, my dear?"
"I had almost made up my mind to propose to her when I met you."—Chicago Daily News.

'Twill Break His Heart
Bronco Bill—De sheriff hez posted a reward uv 50 cents fer Roarin' Rube, dead or alive.

Grizzly Pete—Dat'll be poor Rube's finish. When he hears de size uv de reward he'll kill himself—fer shame.—Judge.

American Exports to Orient.
There was a remarkable increase last year in American exports to China and Japan. In ten months the exports to China have been \$50,000,000, compared with \$20,000,000 in the previous year, and to Japan the total for the same time has jumped from \$22,000,000 to \$46,500,000. Our Pacific ferriage to those countries is direct and Europe cannot hope to compete with it in distance and cheapness.

IF YOU ARE THE INDIVIDUAL

Who never got a bargain at a Special Sale, come to this store and price any one of the three items we are driving for these few days only.

HATS, PANTS AND SHOES

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No. 542 Local Freight, 8:45 p. m.
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No. 509 Meteor 8:58 a. m.
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When some of the fire companies represented by Otis B. Weaver, fire insurance agent, lost approximately \$5,000,000 each in the great San Francisco conflagration, they were not compelled to quit business?

ANSWER: Because one of them is the LARGEST THE WORLD, possessing assets of nearly \$70,000,000, and because it held a special conflagration reserve fund of \$7,000,000. Because another one of them, with its allied interests does the leading fire insurance business in the United States, which affected for the year 1905, alone, a several times larger income than its probable loss in the great conflagration. All companies represented by the Weaver agency are giants in capital and assets. They will continue their liberal policy in rates and adjustments. The business of the property owners of Ada and surrounding country is respectfully solicited.

OTIS B. WEAVER, FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for The News.
Mrs. Chas. Ray is quite ill today.
C. H. Ennis went to Stonewall today.
B. W. Rawlings, of Bebee, was here today.
Chas. Lake, of Durant, was here today.
W. G. Broadfoot's son is better today.
See P. K. Smith for up-to-now photo work. 152-1f
Uptodate suits made to order at Chitwood's. 1f 85
J. F. Stott, of Leo, was here today on business.
Cleaning and repairing. See Chitwood the Tailor. 1f 85
Dr. and Mrs. J. E. McDaniels, of Bebee, are here today.
Mrs. L. B. Barner of Atoka was here today on business.
Mrs. Humphry was here shopping here today from Bebee.
Mrs. E. H. McKendree, who was very ill yesterday, is better today.
Wedding announcements—the uptodate kind—at the News office. 1f
President Carter of the Oklahoma Central was in town last night.
Dr. B. H. Erb, dentist, Henley & Biles building. Phone No. 1. 233-1f
W. J. Coffman and father, J. M. Coffman, went to Weleetka yesterday.
For Sale:—At greatly reduced price a \$350 piano. Enquire at Mason Drug Co. 3t 45
T. A. Pendleton, wife and daughter, of near Center, were shopping here today.
Make your wants known to Duffal & Dodson, Groceries and Feed. Phone 92. 1f 812
Miss Annie Carroll has returned from a three weeks' visit, with friends in Ardmore.
Mrs. W. H. Ebey will entertain the members of the Forty-two club Friday evening.
Rev. Edgar Rippey and wife of Wewoka are guests of his brother, T. L. Rippey and family.
Dr. King is hoofing it on his rounds today, his driving horse having shuffled off last night.
J. W. Dale, of the Star, has gone to Shawnee to attend the meeting of the Press Association.
A thirty days' sale of millinery is now on at Mrs. L. T. Wilson's Call before you purchase elsewhere. 2t 47
Miss Bolt came in from Madill this morning. She has accepted a position in the telephone exchange.
Lost:—Ladies' watch between the two railroad stations. Return to U. S. clerk's office and receive reward. 1f 45
Chisholm Barnett left this afternoon to remain until Sunday with his uncle, Dr. Castleberry, at Konawa.
S. S. Moss, J. D. Looper, Lee West and Frank Scribner spent last night fishing in Big Sandy but owing to the water being high had no catch to report.
Mr. and Mrs. Tobias, former residents of this city, but now of Konawa, are here looking after their property interests and visiting friends.
Mrs. Mark Langston will leave tomorrow to join her husband at Marlin, Texas, where he has been for his health which is improving.

Do You Need Shoes?

If you want a pair of Shoes that combine style, elegance and individuality with the best leather and excellent workmanship, why not try ours? You will be satisfied with your selection. The latest correct styles for men, women and children

CHAPMAN
The Shoe Man.

Wedding invitations—1st test styles—turned out at the News office.

All street hats for sale at cost while they last. Mrs. W. J. Long at Scott-Hoard's. 4t 47 W 52t

FOR RENT:—Good four room house, well, barn, stormhouse, etc. A. K. Thornton, care of W. M. Freeman & Co. 40-1f

Otis B. Weaver, publisher of the News, will leave this evening for Shawnee to attend the Oklahoma and Indian Territory Press Association, of which he is president.

Mrs. T. A. Miller was here from Francis today. She returned home this evening accompanied by her sister, Hettie Johnson, who will be her guest for a few days.

The Brevard Business College received a lot of new school furniture today. Every department of the school will open the first Monday in September with an efficient teaching force.

Friday and Saturday there will be a lady demonstrator at Little Bros.' store who will serve free to one and all carnation cream and Schotten's celebrated coffee. Ladies especially invited. 2td 28

Cut your weeds. The mayor has determined to have a clean, sanitary, presentable city and will enforce the law if necessary. Do not wait, but show your pride in your property and your city by cleaning up today.

Our readers may expect a fish story tomorrow. A crowd composed of S. S. McDonald, C. F. Orchard, Jim Couch, C. D. Price, Idus Harris and John Scribner left this afternoon for Jack Fork where they will spend the night fishing.

C. N. Dickerson, principal of the Brevard Training School during the past term, left today for his home in Burkeville, Va. It was with much regret that his many friends here learned he would not return next year. He is of the kind of young men Ada hates to lose.

Lucius M. Watkins of New York City is here today looking after the cotton crop. Cotton is quite an item in the eastern markets and buyers are looking after the Southern crop very closely. A large acreage has been planted around the vicinity of Ada and, although a great deal of it has had to be replanted the second time owing to the continued spring rains, a large yield is expected.

United States Court Notes.

The Guier case will come up tomorrow.

Lift Green, colored, plead guilty Thursday morning to stealing a Winchester and was fined \$25 and given three months in jail. In this case Winchester came high.

L. H. Pyle, who was up for contempt of court, had his case dismissed.

Dick Stebbins, a contractor on the O. C. Ry., plead guilty today to assault and was fined \$500 and cost.

Judge Winn reports the past two weeks to be the heaviest court weeks he has ever experienced in Ada.

Judge Winn married a colored couple Wednesday night and concluded the spectators should have the pleasure of seeing the groom kiss the bride and adroitly wove the command into the closing words of the ceremony. The dusky groom was equal to the occasion and turning gave his bride such a resounding smack on the lips that even the Judge burst out laughing.

E. Hamilton, U. S. Deputy Attorney, who was here in the Stanton murder case, returned to Chickasha this morning.

Rev. Chandler Resigns.

Rev. Chandler, who has been the pastor of the Baptist church in this city since last September, tendered his resignation last night at prayer meeting. It was accepted with regret and a pulpit committee was appointed to secure his successor. While laboring here Bro. Chandler made many warm friends in the church and city who lose him with regret.

Methodist Picnic.

Everyone going to the Methodist Sunday School picnic Friday is requested to be at the church with their baskets at 8:30 a. m.

Rubber.

Rubber coats have been ordered for the members of the fire department and are expected to arrive the latter part of this week. The initials F. D. will be on the front of each one.

Forgot His Manhood.

Coalgate, I. T., May 17.—Word has reached here to the effect that on last Saturday at Owl, a small town twelve miles west of here, a criminal assault was made upon a little girl about nine years of age by an old man by the name of Goins, said to be 84 years of age. He had a preliminary trial before United States commissioner at Atoka yesterday and was committed to jail without bail.

Will Build Railroad.

Lehigh, I. T., May 17.—The Oklahoma Central railroad is to build south from Lehigh. Capt. R. L. McWillie, chief engineer of the Oklahoma Central railway, left their general offices at this place yesterday, with a party of twenty five men to survey their southern extension into Texas.

Capt. McWillie stated that it would probably take eight months to complete the survey.

COMMENDABLE COOLNESS.

Young Man Who Knew How to "Peg the Question" Without Getting Rattled.

"You should know well what coolness is," said a general. "American history is indebted to you, Capt. Hobson, for one of its most perfect and most brilliant examples of this trait." The young man, flushing a little at the compliment, said, with an embarrassed laugh:

"Oh, there have been many better instances of coolness than mine."

"Not at all," said the general. "Not at all, sir."

"But yes," persisted Capt. Hobson. "For instance?" said the other.

Capt. Hobson thought a moment. Then he said:

"The most perfect exhibition of coolness ever made came from a friend of mine—an old man now, but still a bachelor.

"This gentleman loved a beautiful widow in the summer of '98. He courted her with ardor through the months of July and August, and in September he proposed.

"It was a cool evening, the evening of the proposal, and my friend and the widow sat indoors, the light lowered, the dusk faintly illuminated by a fire of birch logs.

"So," my friend ended, 'I love you, and ask your hand in marriage.' He rose. 'Will you,' he said, 'be mine?'

"The widow gazed at the flame thoughtfully. Then in a low voice she said:

"Don't make me answer immediately. Give me a little time for thought."

"Very good," said my friend. "How long do you want?"

"A half hour," murmured the widow.

"A half hour be it," said my friend, taking up his hat. 'And in the meantime,' he added, 'I'll just go down to Smith's and get a shave.'"

TO DRINK KING'S HEALTH.

No Longer Considered Necessary in England to Use Alcoholic Liquor.

The superstition in England and its colonies that it is necessary when drinking the king's health to pledge his majesty in a draft of some alcoholic liquor has been exploded.

As long ago as October, 1902, Rear Admiral King-Hall obtained an opinion from his majesty, through Lord Knollys, that total abstinence need compromise neither their loyalty nor their convictions when drinking his majesty's health.

Permission to publish the letter, which was at first employed for private circulation, has now been granted by his majesty, and here it is:

"Dear Capt. King-Hall: His majesty is afraid that it would be difficult to make any public announcement that he considers his health can be as loyally drunk in water as in wine. . . . The king commands me, however, to say that you are authorized to make it known 'privately,' and in any way that you think best, and that you are authorized to state that total abstinence can always drink his health in some nonalcoholic drink to his entire satisfaction.

"October 17, 1902."

Navy teetotalers have been aware of this gracious expression of opinion on the part of his majesty for the last three years. The publication of the letter now comes as a boon to many a harassed abstainer, who has frequently been caught between his heartfelt loyalty and the sanctity of his temperance pledge.

Persian Custom

An interesting custom prevails among the nomad tribes of Persia. Before becoming eligible for marriage every girl has to prove her skill by weaving two very fine rugs or saddlebags. It is this class of work which is particularly prized in Europe and America. In 1904 a law was re-enacted by the Persian government by which the customs department was instructed to seize and burn all carpets in the manufacture of which aniline dyes were used. A total cessation of exports resulted, and owing to the hardship inflicted by this decree the manufacturers obtained a certain period of grace in which to dispose of their stocks.

DR. THOS. H. GRANGER, D. D. S.

Manager,
DOSS & GRANGER
Pioneer
Dental
Office
ESTABLISHED 1890.
OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
PHONE 111.

We carry a full line of
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
Your Patronage Solicited
Moss & Scribner
LEADING GROCERS
Phone 125 Main St

WANTS

M. K. T. Special
Round trip rates From Ada I. T.:
Birmingham, Ala., April 30 to May 5th, \$22.70.
Decatur, Ill., May 14th to 17th, \$21.85.
Kansas City, Mo., May 14th to 17th, \$14.50.
Los Angeles, Cal., April 25 to May 5, \$50.
St. Paul, Minn., May 28 to 31, \$26.85.
San Francisco, Cal., June 25 to July 7, \$52.
Mexico City, Mexico, June 25 to July 7, \$40.
Mexico City, Mexico, April 25 to May 5, \$38.
Chattanooga, Tenn., May 10 to 15, \$24.85.
Portland, Ore., June 18 to 22, \$47.55.
Springfield, Ill., May 31 to June 1 and 2, \$21.00.
Omaha, Neb., July 10 to 13, \$17.10.
Denver, Col., July 10 to 15, \$23.70.



C. F. Orchard, Agent.

The ladies wonder how Mrs. B. manages to preserve her youthful looks. The secret is she takes Prickly Ash Bitters; it keeps the system in perfect order.

A Mountain of Gold

could not bring as much happiness to Mrs. Lucia Wilke, of Caroline, Wis., as did one 25c box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, when it completely cured a running sore on her leg which had tortured her 23 long years. Greatest antiseptic healer of piles, wounds and sores. 25c at G. M. Ramsey's and Dr. F. Z. Holley's drug store.

If You Were "BRED IN OLD KENTUCKY"

You should take advantage of the
Extremely Low Rates
TO
Louisville, Ky.
For the Occasion of the

Home Coming of Kentuckians, June 13th to 17th

THE



Will operate Through Cars from many points.

Rate, one fare plus \$2.00. Tickets sold June 11-12-13, from all stations. Open to Everybody.

For rates, routes, maps and other information apply to your nearest Frisco Agent or

D. C. Farrington, T. P. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.
F. E. Clark, D. P. A., Wichita, Kansas.

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Ada I. T.

CITY BARBER SHOP.

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First Class Work Guaranteed
Hair Cut 25c, Shave 10c.
South Side Main St., Ada, I. T.

More Convenience

When in need of anything in the Sewing Machine or Organ Line
Phone No. 259
Grating and Boxing a Specialty.
LEE SMITH.
West Main Street, Ada, I. T.

ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Is given up to be best. Do
Largest Agency Work
of any plant in this Territory.

Reed & Harrison

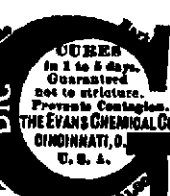
Wholesale and Retail Buggies
The Best Makes, the Lowest Prices

Geo. A. Truitt,

Engineer and Land Surveyor

Office Rear Ada National Bank.

Prompt and Careful Attention
Given to All Work
Entrusted.



MEN AND WOMEN.
The Big 62 unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes, Faintness, and not attending or poisonous.
Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express prepaid, for 50¢, or 3 bottles \$2.75. Circular sent on request.



Travel Right

When you have occasion to travel, use the same discrimination in buying a ticket that you would in buying anything else. Assume yourself in advance of what you may expect in the way of comfort and convenience en route.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad

with through trains (over its own rails) from St. Louis and Kansas City in the north, to San Antonio and Galveston in the south, offers a ready solution to the vexed question—"How to go?"

If there is any information you would like about a prospective trip, write me. I'll gladly give you the information and if possible have my representative call on you and personally assist you in every way. Think of my offer when you next have occasion to travel. Address.

W. S. ST. GEORGE,
General Passenger & Ticket Agt.
Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.

Tickets are on sale everywhere, via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway

the NICKEL STORE

Look, Read and Investigate in order to make your Dimes and Dollars go the Utmost Limit.

SATURDAY'S

MARVELOUS SPECIAL

Is a Heavy Four-Strand Broom for 10c with 25c worth of other goods.

Here is Best Granite Ware. Extra heavy double coated enamel, in the new Mottled Grey, and each and every piece is an exceptional bargain.

Milk pans, 2 qt., 14c; 3 qt., 15c; 4 qt., 20c.

Padding Pans, 1 and 2 qt. 10c; 3 qt., 15c; 6 qt., 25c.

Water Buckets, 10 qt. 49c; 12 qt., 59c.

Dish Pans, 10 qt., 30c; 14 qt., 39c; 17 qt., 49c.

Lipped Sauce Pans, 1 qt., 15c; 2 qt., 18c; 4 qt., 25c.

Preserving Kettles, 3 qt., 15c; 4 qt., 20c; 6 qt. 30c; 8 qt., 40c; 10 qt., 50c.

Coffee Pots, 1 qt., 25c; 2 qt., 35c; 3 qt., 40c.

Water Dippers, 10c and 14c, 15c and 18c.

TINWARE

Everything in Tinware in the same proportion as every thing else. We mention a few of the prices.

Wash Tubs, galvanized iron, No. 1, 50c. No. 2, 60c.

Water Pails, galvanized iron, 10 qt. 15c; 12 qt. 19c.

1X Tin Pails, 10 qt., 20c; 12 qt., 25c.

Large Kitchen Dippers 10c

Black Handled Dippers, 5c.

Tin Cups, 1 pt. and 1 pt., 2 for 5c; 1 qt. and 2 qt., 5c.

Graduated Measures, 1 qt., 5c; 2 qt., 10c.

Retinned Dish Pans, 14 qt. 25c.

Coffee Pots, 1 qt. and 2 qt., 10c.

Crank Flour Sifters, 10c.

Wood Rim Sieves, 10c.

Milk Pans, Pudding Pans, Sauce Pans, Stew Kettles, etc., so many different sizes and kinds we will not undertake to describe them. Anything you need in useful Household and Kitchen Utensils.

Bambo Fishing Poles, 10c each, Fish Hooks and Lines to numerous to mention, but we sell them right.

ONLY RECENTLY EXTENT OF DISTRESS MADE KNOWN.

Fear to Have Knowledge Come to Enemy's Ears—Three Famine Provinces—Million People in Want.

All the world wondered at the attitude taken by proud Japan in the Portsmouth convention last year, and only of late has been revealed one very probable reason for the surrender. Japan did not herald the fact that a portion of her land was famine stricken, kept knowledge of this weakness from her enemy. Only comparatively recently has the extent of the distress been revealed.

When a man's starving he is apt to put his pride in his pocket and beg with boldness; but the Jap is not the sort that easily can give up pride, acknowledge defeat. Our illustration suggests the sad state to which a man of high class has fallen; to keep alive the spark of life he must ask alms, but in asking he hides his face for shame, makes appeal with head covered.

It is the three northern provinces of Japan that are famine stricken. Al-



A BEGGAR HIDING HIS FACE FOR SHAME.

most a million people on the verge of starvation. The rice crop of 1905 was the worst in years, not since 1840 have the peasants experienced such a scarcity of food. Failure of the crop coming on top of war debt and economic loss through the withdrawal of labor from agricultural work, has worked havoc in the mikado's realm. The island empire is over-populated, has a population of 47,000,000. The people realize the need for intelligent expansion, and the congestion is being relieved by emigration to Formosa, Korea, Manchuria. To change the precarious situation of such a large population depending almost solely on a few agricultural crops, which may fail, the present is marked by development of manufactures and the enlarging of outside commerce. Future needs are studied, provision making for meeting them.

But it is with the problem of the famine we must confine ourselves in this briefest of sketches. The three rice provinces of Miyagi, Fukushima and Iwate last June were devastated by overwhelming floods, and the precious crop almost wholly ruined. The independent peasants of those districts have been forced to live on roots and leaves of trees mixed with small quantities of rice or flour. In the northernmost province, Miyagi, the worst sufferer, only one-eighth of a crop harvested, the people have been subsisting, whole villages of them, on a sort of bitter bread made of ground-up acorns. Even in the province where the floods worked least havoc, Fukushima, the inhabitants are in abject need, the American consul general at Yokohama reports they require "speedy and prolonged aid."

The imperial government has adopted a policy similar to that followed by England in famine times in India, has given the people work. Swampy lands are being drained to provide for future rice fields, bridges built, river banks strengthened, roads improved, old rice tracts made over. England and America are sending aid, the emperor and rich citizens have contributed several hundred thousand yen; but with an estimated crop loss of \$14,000, it can easily be seen relief measures immediate and continued will be necessary. Not all can be saved.

To add to the misery, the past winter has been unusually severe for Japan is not all made up of soft zephyrs and cherry blossoms. The special representative of the "Independent" in Japan has sent to his magazine photographs and text of the harrowing conditions in the blighted provinces; we are shown a six by six hut in which a father and four children live, and told that wind and snow go freely through the miserable shelter. "Gashi and Toshi, starved-to-death and frozen-to-death, are common everywhere. The Japanese are a spirited, hard-working people, but the famine has thrown tens of thousands out of employment, and has brought ruin to their homes. Thousands of men have fled from the famine region, leaving wife and children, and in those once fairly happy homes there is now no food, no clothing, no kind of furniture that can be sold. There are multitudes that have eaten nothing for two or three days, and are driven to leaves and bark."

CERTAINTY OF ALL RAIL ROUTE FROM PARIS TO NEW YORK.

Clear of Russia Signs Ukase Which Assures the Success of the Gigantic Enterprise—Work Yet to Be Done.

The project of an all rail journey from Paris to New York suggested some years ago has been considered by a great many people as merely the wild dream of some adventurous enthusiast, but the promoters of the gigantic undertaking have gone steadily on in their purpose, and M. Loloche Lobel, the projector of the road, has just sent a cablegram from St. Petersburg to William Harman Black, his New York counsel, stating that the czar has just signed a ukase authorizing a commission named by the Russian railroad commissioners and the making of a survey by the route proposed for the Intercolonial road from Irkutsk to East Cape, on Behring Sea. This link, connecting with lines already finished there and lines to be built here, will make an unbroken route of steel rail from New York to Paris.

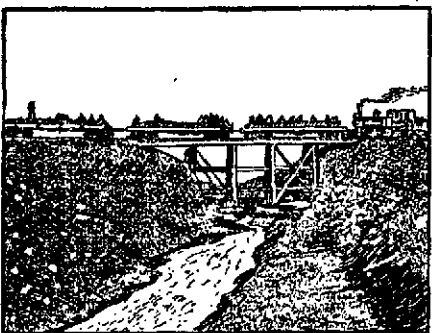
M. de Lobel first interested Parisian capital in his plan a few years ago, and a survey was made at a cost of half a million of dollars of a strip 16 miles wide, from Irkutsk, on the Trans-Siberian road, to Behring Sea, a distance of 3,800 miles—the line following the richest agricultural and mineral regions in Russia. The company asked for a grant of this strip as a bonus from the czar to aid in building the great railway. Now that the concession has been signed nothing remains but to push on the work.

It is planned, of course, to utilize the existing lines of railroad, and the standard gauge road which is now being built in Alaska between Council City and the Salmon river will form one of the links of the transcontinental line.

It is an interesting fact that while M. de Lobel was proposing a ferry or bridge across Behring Strait he met with no approval in this country. But later, when he planned to tunnel the strait, he received encouragement from capitalists and engineers.

Behring strait is 36 miles wide, with a depth of from 160 to 180 feet in the deepest place. Fortunately there are two islands between shores, which will greatly aid in hastening the tunnel work, because it will give the engineers places in mid-channel to sink shafts below the level of the sea, from which the excavators can work both ways toward the men digging from the shore ends of the tunnel.

When M. de Lobel was in New York last summer he formed an advisory committee composed of Alfred Craven, deputy chief engineer of the Rapid



TRESTLE BRIDGE OVER ROCK CREEK IN ALASKA.

(Bridge is on First Standard-Gauge Road Built in Alaska, and Belongs to the Council City and Solomon River Railway.)

Transit commission; Edward Bond, Albany, chairman of the advisory board of canal consulting engineers of the state; Elmer L. Cortbell, a member of that board and a constructing engineer of the West Shore road; Dr. John A. L. Waddell, Kansas City, bridge engineer, and J. L. Harrington, chief engineer of the Montreal Locomotive and Machine company. Mr. Black, recently commissioner of accounts of New York city, is the Wall street attorney for M. de Lobel's great enterprise.

Mr. Black said the great problem had been neither the tunnel nor the raising of money to build lines through Alaska, but to get the czar to officially authorize the building of the 4,000-mile link of new railway through Siberia. This was what kept things at a standstill so long.

Now that the ukase has been signed there would be no difficulty in raising money to construct lines through Alaska and Siberia, as well as the great tunnel under Behring strait.

It is believed that these thousands of miles of railway, including the tunnel itself, can be finished and trains running in from four to five years—ten years' less time than it took to build the first Brooklyn bridge.

Including the approaches, the tunnel will be about 38 miles in length, and this, with the 3,800 miles of railroad which is to be constructed in Siberia and the 1,200 to be built in Alaska, will go to make up the Trans-Alaska-Siberian railroad. It will connect in Siberia with the Trans-Siberian road at Irkutsk, while the Alaskan road will pass through Council City, Nulato and Fairbanks, connecting at a point about 100 miles south of Dawson City with the Grand Trunk Pacific, which is planning an extension to that point.

Something Swell. Sarah Bernhardt has a gown worth \$7,500. Of ivory satin, it is decorated with diamonds and turquoises. Two hundred animals were needed to procure the ermine to line the train. On the skirt is a band of 1,800 turquoises.

MACHINE BEING INSTALLED BY BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

Will Make Target Practice Possible Without the Expenditure of Ammunition—United States Already Using Machines.

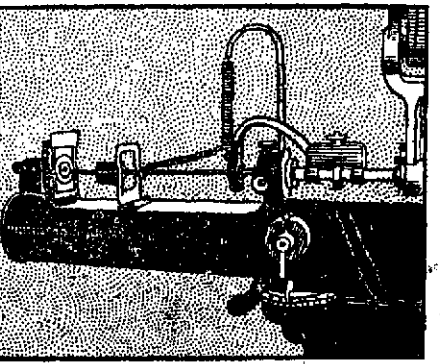
The British admiralty has adopted the ingenious American aiming apparatus whereby practice in shooting is obtained without the expenditure of ammunition. Tests in England have proved satisfactory in the extreme and all reports from America satisfied the English authorities. The apparatus will be used at Portsmouth and other naval depots. Our first illustration was made from a photograph taken at the Portsmouth naval station.

The main principles on which the machine works are as follows: "The rifle is attached to the carrier by which every



SHOOTING WITH THE MACHINE.

motion, however slight it may be, is communicated to the rod and through the goose-neck to the indicating needle. Facing the needle is a target-holder, which holds the sub-target (or small cardboard target, of which illustration are given) at right angles to, and about one-eighth inch from, the point of the needle. It may be as well to explain that the machine is not an electrical machine, as many people who have not seen it in working order imagine it to be. A slight current of electricity is used, but only for the purpose of pushing the target-holder against the needle at the moment of firing. The following is the mechanism by which this is accomplished: In the base of the machine are four simple dry-cell batteries, connected with the rifle by a wire in such a manner that when the trigger is pulled a short contact is made, and the current passed through a wire running through the head to the magnet, which is so connected with the target-holder that, simultaneously with the passing of the current, which is, practically speaking, simultaneous with the pulling of the trigger, the target-holder darts forward against the point of the needle with sufficient force to puncture the sub-target at the exact point where a bullet would have struck the real or objective target under normal conditions. The whole of the mechanism to which the rifle is attached is so counterbalanced by the weight that the shooter receives no assistance whatever in raising or supporting his rifle, but has in his hands the actual free weight of his weapon. The various attachments and bearings which transmit the position and movements of the rifle to the rod, and thence through the goose-neck to the indicating needle, are so beautifully constructed and so free from friction that there is no sensation of any restraint in the absolutely free manipulation of the rifle itself. Moreover, there is "no point of rest" at all; that is to say, that in no conceivable position can the shooter support or assistance in steadying the rifle while taking aim. By means of the gimbal rings and, to which the rod is connected, the rifle is capable of being freely moved in all directions; and every movement is accurately followed by the needle until the trigger is pulled and the little sub-target punctured. Neither the sub-target nor the indicating needle can be seen by the marksman, who must therefore find his own aim, elevation, etc., just as he would have to do in actual practice, but—and



THE SUBTARGET AND INDICATING NEEDLE.

the point is one of the greatest importance—as every error he may commit is at once recorded by the indicator, the instructor, who can follow all the motions on the sub-target, cannot only tell the pupil that he is at fault, but can at once point out the remedy for the errors. To return to the mechanical details of the machine, the goose-neck balance-rod and spring assist in preserving the accurate balance of the mechanism. The rear elevation screw, the rear side adjusting thumb screw and the set-screw serve for the lateral adjustment, and for fixing the elevation of the machine when it is being set up for use. Once made these adjustments require no alteration, unless either the target or the machine itself is moved. The elevation plate enables the elevation to be quickly altered, so as to suit the requirements of marksmen accustomed to use a full sight or the reverse. A very interesting portion of the machine is the wind-gauge, the dial of which are graduated in points or force of windage.

ORDER IS FORMED TO AID IN TIME OF WAR.

Unique Organization Composed of Men Who Have Been Seasoned by Frontier Life—Is World-Wide in Scope.

During our war with Spain the novel organization known as the rough riders was formed and proved superior in many respects to the trained soldiers of the regular army, made up as it was of men toughened to hardship, indifferent to danger and resourceful in whatever situation they might be placed.

In England there has just been formed what in some respects is a duplicate of the rough riders, in that it is made up of frontiersmen, men who have been seasoned in the school of hardships and dangers, and have learned to face dangers and get out of difficulties. But the idea of the organization was not borrowed from America and the rough riders, for the founder of the new army, Roger Pocock, gained his first inspiration for the organization while serving his country in the Boer war.

"I realized then," he says, "that we frontiersmen were being put to wrong uses, and my subsequent experience in the campaign strengthened that conviction. We had tumbled all over each other to take a hand in the fight. Outnumbering the Boers, we frontiersmen of the empire, instead of beating them at their own game, frittered away our strength playing at soldiers and imitating Tommy. It is with no grudge, but with loving admiration that we own up now how well we knew his business. But had we come, not as amateurs, but as guides, as scouts, as pioneers, as horsemen for flying raids, with our own leaders and organization, our own methods, tools, and weapons we might have done much to bring the war to a swifter, more decisive, more merciful ending."

This new order of frontiersmen has gained the sanction of the new liberal secretary of war, Mr. Haldane, and it is planned that its field of operations shall extend to every part of the British empire, and include the rough and ready type of men to be found wherever privations have to be endured, dangers faced and difficulties overcome.

The Earl of Lonsdale has been chosen as leader of the new order. He is the only explorer who ever crossed arctic America and one of the few arctic explorers who never needed a rescue expedition. He is also an old Wyoming hunter, and is accounted the best horse master tracker in England. Sir Henry Seton-Karr, another old



ROGER POCKOCK, FOUNDER OF NEW ARMY.

Wyoming hunter, was made chairman of the executive council.

The plan of enrollment, as explained by Mr. Pocock, is as follows:

"Every district in the world where there are Brits contains some men who have seen service in the wilderness or at sea. These we will bring into contact and ask them to form a club. We do not care whether this is a social, sporting, athletic, rifle, polo, racing or hunting club; its premises may be a palace, a room in a public house, or rain swept tent; its funds may be as large or small as its members please; but it must elect a chairman, treasurer and secretary and it must subscribe to our rules before it becomes a command of the Legion of Frontiersmen. The most important command will be that in London, the rallying center for our tribe throughout the world.

"The main advantage of membership in the Legion of Frontiersmen will be right of entry in its games. These games will be competitions in such matters as shooting, wrestling, loading a pack horse, rough riding, rough driving, scouting and raiding, all of direct use as a training for war. The district games in each state or province will be played for sweepstakes to find the champion teams.

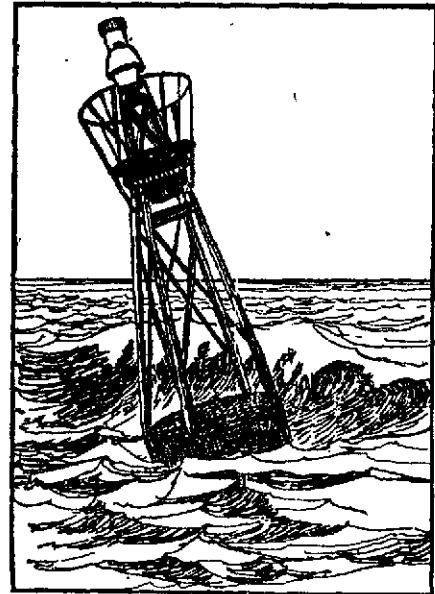
"The service for which we are especially adapted in war," said Mr. Pocock, "is guiding, scouting and pioneering rather than fighting, and the kind of training we need is not provided in any army. It is doubtful, too, if any army which trains men in the mass could make the best use of frontiersmen, who are only useful in small details as specialists. For we are neither cavalry, infantry, nor artillery, and in any existing arm of the service could only be rated as recruits. We are not so much soldiers as guerrillas, and to be useful must form a distinct arm, not belonging to the army, but attached either on active service, with our own leaders, organization and appliances, our own tactics and strategy, helping the field force and obedient to the general officer commanding."

GOVERNMENT TO TRY LATEST IN MARINE SAFEGUARDS.

Three of the New Lightships Which Require No Keeper to Be Placed at Dangerous Points Along Atlantic Coast.

A lightship, fog signal, day marker and submarine signal all in one is what is claimed for the Willson buoy, three of which have been ordered by this government. If the tests which are to be made prove successful, more will be ordered. The inventor of this latest thing in marine signals is a Canadian, and he claims his apparatus is the most complete contrivance of its kind ever devised. Burning acetylene gas, which is generated by the action of the water on calcium carbide stored in a cylinder that rides on the waves, it is a lightship without a keeper. It is a fog signal which operated by the action of the waves in all weather, and it is a submarine signal that works when fog hides the light or a storm keeps the fog horn from being heard. The Canadian government is so well satisfied with them, it is said, that 30 of them have been ordered and installed at once.

In the water the buoy looks like an ordinary gas buoy. It is cylindrical,



WILLSON BUOY RIDING IN THE SEA.

with a rounded top from which springs a sturdy trestle work supporting a lens lantern. The lenses in these lanterns are really lighthouse lenses on a small scale, and by bending the rays of light to a horizontal plane through their prisms, save an enormous percentage of light.

This lantern is lighted by acetylene gas generated by the action of sea water on carbide of calcium. Down through the middle of the buoy proper runs a chamber with a grating at the bottom. This is filled by lumps of carbide. The water, as the buoy rises and falls on the waves, comes up through an opening in the bottom and washes over the grating, wetting the lumps of carbide and freeing the acetylene gas. The chemical action of the water causes the carbide to break down into a pasty powder, the operation being somewhat like the slacking of lime.

This paste escapes through the tube by which the water enters, and more carbide falls to the grating. If gas is generated too fast, the pressure simply forces the water down the tube. Generation ceases, the stored gas is burned, the pressure lets up, and the water rises again to make more gas.

The buoys have two long legs, as an ordinary whistling buoy has—usually one. These legs contain columns of air, and as the water lifts the buoy and compresses the air within the legs, it issues through a whistle set just under the lantern; a check valve on the buoy renews the air supply as the pressure lets up when the water falls away again. In its whistling aspect the Willson buoy is just like any other whistling buoy.

At the foot of the legs is a cylinder, closed at the top, open at the bottom, in which to place a submarine bell, the apparatus for which rests on a shoulder within the cylinder. Only the striking mechanism is kept at the buoy; the power—electric or pneumatic—comes through a cable or hose from a shore station where the engines are.

The Willson buoy is made in two types. The standard type is ten feet in diameter on top. The type called the "lightship" type, however, which is what was wanted for Stellwagen, is oval on top, and measures 14 feet by 10.

It carries its lantern 25 feet above the waves, giving great range of visibility and entire safety from icing up. The buoy and legs extend 25 feet down into the water, and the whole structure is a pretty heavy handful. They are so simple in construction, however, that the Canadians handle them by derricks in and out of their light-house tenders with absolute ease.

It is probable that the United States government, as soon as experiments with the three now ordered have demonstrated their qualities, will place many of these buoys on the Atlantic coast. The submarine bell feature, indeed, was added to the buoys with a view to the use of these marks in thick weather by the constantly increasing number of large vessels that are equipped nowadays with receivers that enable the masters to hear the bells.

Pessimistic.

"Faw, can an honest man play poker?"

"Yes, Tommy—but he can't win anything."—Chicago Tribune.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

C. L. Parsons, of the University of Wisconsin, is the coming champion sprinter of the world, according to the athletic critics who attended the recent meet of the Illinois Athletic club at Chicago. Parsons competed in the 60-yard dash and also ran in the relay race for the Badgers. Many there were, whose opinions count for much, believe that he is by all odds the fastest man ever seen in the west while not a few are certain



C. L. PARSONS, that in the course of time he will do the century in :09 3-5—the time once made by Arthur Duffey, but ruled out by the A. A. U. after Duffey's exposure of his professionalism. Those who had not seen him in action before, and who generally believed that he was overrated, were forced to admit that he was more than they had hoped to expect. Fred Moloney, the former champion hurdler of the conference colleges, who undoubtedly is the best man in his event that ever came out of the west and who himself has run the 100 in :09 4-5, although the event is not to his liking, declares that Parsons is a human locomotive in his speed and action. "Parsons has a powerful build and powerful speed," commented Moloney. "He works like a locomotive and once under way is a terror. His greatest fault at present seems to be a lack of speed in starting and getting under way. This is due, perhaps, to his great size. But, of course, he can get over this. Practice and coaching will bring him out strongly in this department. In my mind, Parsons has the making of a :09 3-5 sprinter. If he improves his starting, if he can get under way inside of 30 yards, which is the distance, it seems that it now takes for him to muster up his steam, he will get inside that coveted :09 4-5 mark. The driving power of Parsons certainly is phenomenal." Many critics were most impressed with the form of Parsons, which, they declare is ideal. He has a straight, forward space-consuming stride, which seems rather long, and works his arms to excellent advantage, co-ordinating his movements in a manner that means a fraction of a second in the 100. In every instance Parsons is a polished runner—an athlete who is far above the freshman type; in fact, far above the college athlete of the middle west. He has mastered his form and he has the natural build. He weighs over 170 pounds.

Some interesting information regarding jumping and how ambitious athletes should train to become top-notchers in the sport, are here given by Ray C. Ewry, the world's champion standing jump performer. He says: Every boy should do the standing jumps, because they are the most natural form of athletic sport he can possibly indulge in.

and the least harmful. They afford good, clean sport and offer practically no opportunity of his injuring himself in any way. The two things that decide either success or failure in the standing jumps is the perfect flexibility of the body and as near a perfect nervous system as is obtainable. Without the utmost flexibility in every muscle of the body a boy or man can never jump. And likewise without a perfect control of his nerves he can never hope to jump higher or farther than any other man. To secure the first of these two essentials I advise every boy to practice long and faithfully a good pleasant light exercise. Do not attempt to use heavy weights or to indulge in strenuous sports that will give plenty of muscle but little flexibility. I myself find that every time I branch out from my own line I lose some of my flexibility and fail to equal my previous marks. Neither can a man attain success in the standing, high or broad jump and at the same time excel in the running jumps. In the runs there is less need of nervous energy than in the standing jumps. To obtain complete control of your nerves is probably the hardest thing an athlete and especially one who is training for the standing jumps, has to do. In the first place he must avoid all intoxicants, tobacco and anything that might unfavorably affect his digestion. When a man who is competing in the standing high jump walks up to a bar nearly as high as his head and he has already knocked it down twice, with only one more chance at it, his nerves are very apt to play him false unless he has them under perfect control. The boy or man who is entered in the standing jumps must be in perfect control of himself. When he steps up to the bar for his jump or to the take-off for the broad jump he wants to be all concentrated on the one thing of throwing himself up or across. The little tricks of form in jumping are important themselves, though minor to flexibility and nervousness. For the high jump the very best practice is the double high kick, for it is almost the exact movement to make in high jumping. In the broad jump remember to get up in the air and to throw yourself just before you land.



—RAY EWRY.